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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1026942

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Garima Mundra

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28 August 2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Ahmedabad (01)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal Policy refers to the policy that is in control of the government of the day and deals with

government expenditure — tax rates

Over time, the role of fiscal policy has been increasing and surpassing the monetary policy. This is in line with India's goal of becoming a welfare state (DPSP).

Role of Fiscal Policy

① Reducing income inequality

Progressive taxation – taxing the rich more – brings down the level of inequality.

Helps bridge gap between haves and have-nots.

For eg – Income Tax slabs start from ₹2.50000 and rebates under section 12A.

• Also includes lower corporate taxes / tax-free status to up and coming startups.

Eg - Budget 2021 - 5yr tax free status.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Inclusive growth (SDG1 - no poverty)

It also ensures bringing the downtrodden in the social-safety net by directed government expenditure and merit subsidies

- Food (TPDS)
- Electricity (Saubhagya) (Ujjawala)
- health (PM-JAY)
- education (RTE)

Therefore, fiscal policy can be a game-changer for country's growth story.

Challenges

- poor targeting (SECC based)
- leakages & corruption
- unaware citizens
- not always counter cyclical.

For growth at the bottom of the pyramid, fiscal policy need to be aligned with monetary policy.

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Post-independence, the JC Kumarappa committee looked at land reforms. In 2022, we need another set of reforms to look at digitisation.

Digitizing land records refers to keeping an electronic record of the parcels of land.

Benefits of digitizing

① Permanent record

Physical records are susceptible to pilferage, theft, loss by natural disasters and frequent disputes.

② Better targeted schemes

Digital records provide precious data that can help in better recognition of marginal farmers [86% - small and landless]

Ensures identification of beneficiaries.

③ Completing goal of land reforms

Challenges in land reform still remain - [avg farm size - 1.2ha]. Digital records can help redistribution, consolidation and provide macro-perspective

④ Judicial pendencies

Over 4cr cases pending in judicial system, majority in lower courts. Digitization reduces discretion and conflicts.

GOVT measures to boost digital records

- → SVAMITVA scheme - land records in rural India
- → usage of drones for identification and mapping (Orissa govt)
- → National Digital Land ~~reco~~ record programme
- → promotion of blockchain in governance.

Measures need to be complimented with spread of digital literacy, building digital infrastructure and an overhaul of bureaucratic attitude.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Subsidies refer to free of cost/discounted goods and services provided to the marginalized communities to fulfill goal of inclusive growth. They can be
- merit
- non-merit

Non-merit subsidies are more bane than boon by the dire consequences they hold, often unnoticeable in the short run.

Need for rationalisation of subsidies

① Economic cost

Subsidies are a huge cost on the exchequer (>10% of GDP on subsidy).
More, so, they harm state governments more (Andhra Pradesh spends ~30% budget on subsidy)

CAG highlighted the dire state of state finances and a potential economic crisis like Sri Lanka.

② Environmental cost

- Non-merit subsidies like free electricity has led to over-irrigation in the northern belt of Green Revolution states.
- Fertilizer subsidies harm soil fertility

③ Social cost

- Lack of proper targeting lead to monopolising of subsidies by minority
- Recent promises to pay housewives monthly salary reduces their social status.

Way forward

- Need to differentiate between merit and non-merit
- Audit of state finances and curative measures
- Reforms like giving up of LPG subsidy by those who don't need them.

Recently formulated committee by Supreme court to look into this 'revdi culture' should hold participative and rational discussions & optimize subsidy regime.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro-irrigation refers to application of water to crops in high-frequency and low volume through a network of pipes.

Potential
- control on pests
- India's water crisis (28% exploited in terms of groundwater)
- in line with sustainable agriculture
- Rationalize harmful electricity subsidy
- Reduces soil salinity
- checks over-irrigation in control

Over the years, various initiatives have been taken to promote micro-irrigation
- Schemes: Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, PM-KISAN
- Initiatives: Promotion of organic farming, ZBNF
- Collaborations: Learnings from Israel.

PM-Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

① Per Drop More Crop - Revolutionary & transformational ideology of growing more from less.
~~Int~~ Immensely beneficial for India's rainfed agriculture

② Integrated Watershed Development
In line with sustainable living, checks incessant construction of dams and canals, harming ecology.

③ Water harvesting - 'catch the Rain' campaign integration, making farming profitable by reducing extraction cost, borewells, etc.

Indian agriculture uses 90% of groundwater resources. It is time to make it more sustainable, yet profitable

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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climate change is biased in the sense it affects countries more that has less contribution to the problem.

Small Island States are victims of climate change, without being perpetrators.

Eg - Receding shorelines of Fiji, Samoa, etc.

Impact of Climate change on PSIDS

- More vulnerable - lack of resources
- communities dependent on marine ecosystem - nature based economy
- hampers tourism prospects
- low mitigation and adaptation efforts

India's role

India acts as the torchbearer for climate justice for the Global South.

① It can bring their concerns on the discussion table
eg - Recently concluded COP26 summit, India launched IRIS platform - resilience initiative for small-island states.

② Demand for $100 bn ~~do~~ on urgent basis from developed nations

③ coalitions like CDRI (Disaster Resilient Infrastructure) share technical assistance

④ It undertakes HADR (Human Assistance & Development Response) efforts for these states.

climate change is a multifaceted problem that involves us all. Involvement of PSIDS is non-negotiable.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Disaster Management refers to response and preparedness for any on-coming disaster.

With the formation of DMP-MoPR, India's disaster strategy has moved to the grassroots.

Rationale

① First responders

local community are the first responders during the golden hour and hence, need to be empowered equally.

② Reactive → Preactive

centralization of disaster management efforts lead to reactive approach.
India's Disaster Management Policy, 2016 aims for a preactive approach.

③ Better aware with local topography

Trust-based relationships and local

awareness provides PRIs an upper hand.
Also make use of traditional knowledge

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Realisations of 73rd CAA in true spirit.

components

↳ empowering of Gram Sabha to identify local shelters and formulating local plans.

↳ Participative community based management at panchayat, district and state level - convergence.

↳ States to devolve disaster management grants

To further empower local communities, disaster management should be included in the 7th schedule (concurrent list) and ~~Nat~~ Disaster Mitigation fund actualized.

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional internal security problems of extremism, naxalism has made way for modern-day approaches of perpetrators.

Usage of new and emerging technologies create a hybrid challenge of online & offline.

Internal Security Implications

(1) Blockchain

The anonymity and decentralised nature provides perfect gateway for money laundering.

(2) Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI is used to better target vulnerable population and recruitments.
Eg - lone wolf attackers often polarized.

(3) ~~Fa~~ Drones

Not easily identifable, they are used to carry arms and explosives across borders.

Eg - Drone attack in Kashmir

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Cyber attacks

Governments are vulnerable to attack on critical infrastructure that can bring economies to halt

Eg - WannaCry,
- Attack on Mumbai power grid

(5) 3D-printing

can be used to manufacture arms and increase smuggling and arms trade

India faces challenges in countering such attacks on lack of capacity, anonymity of attacks, cyber infrastructure and trained manpower.

Reactive approaches don't work in security challenges. India needs a proactive and agile approach

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has traditionally been a defence importer, relying on likes of countries like Russia (>40%), USA, Israel, etc.

The government's vision of Aatmanirbharta and Make in India has brought defence exports in limelight.

Impediments

- Lack of private sector participation (Dominance of ordnance Board)
- Non-fulfillment of commitments (Delays in delivering Brahmos to partner states)
- Bureaucratic hurdles - land acquisition, clearances
- Costly technology, lack of research expenditure and human resource skilling

Steps taken by government

1. Defence Industrial corridors - in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

2. Positive Indegenization list - of approximately 400 items

3. Increase in FDI limit to 74% - partnerships with foreign players

4. coalitions & treaties with foreign governments for technology transfer
   - Joint venture for Brahmos missile
   - India-Australia collaboration

Further steps include increasing role of PPP, increase modernization budget for military & defence and become a trustworthy supply partner to smaller nations.

Defence exports can help achieve goal of $5 trillion economy by 2025.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris refer to satellites, rockets, space stations and any remnants of these that are no longer usable.

As per reports, out of the 20000 satellites in space, only about 1500 are in use, signifying the seriousness of the issue.

Multiple challenges

① Harm to life on earth

- Space debris can fall back on populous regions on earth, harming human life and property

Eg - China's Mach-5B rocket was expected to hit Indian coast

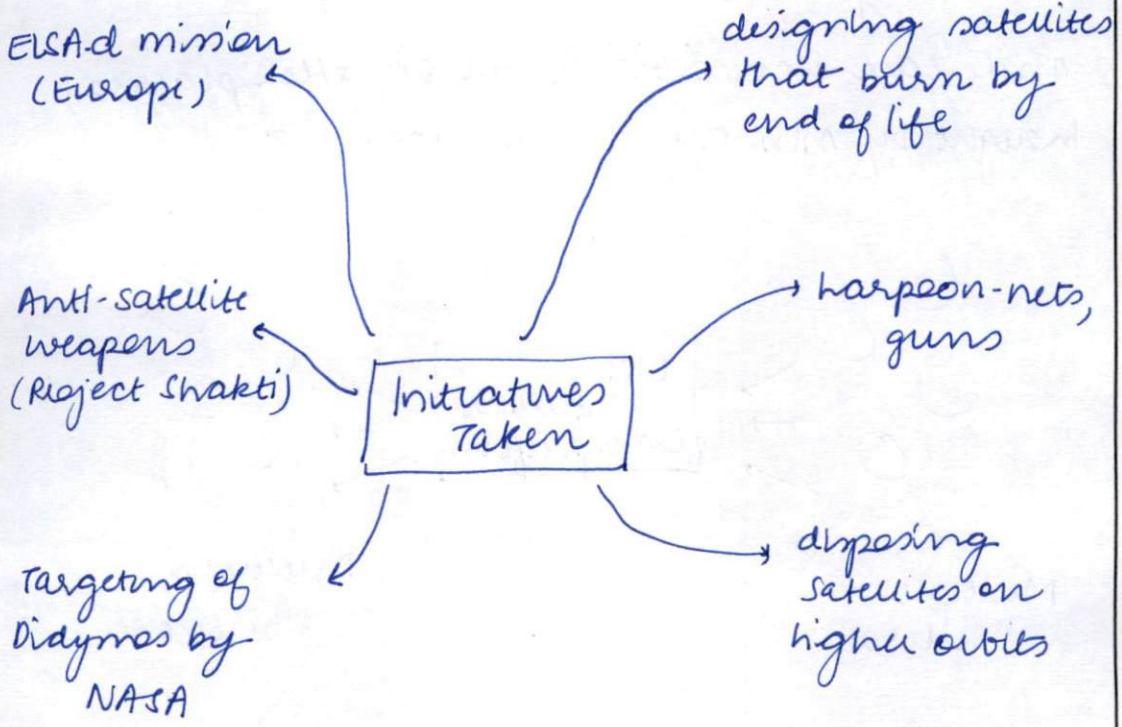
② Kessler syndrome

Refers to the phenomena that space debris create more space debris by jostling into each other.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Challenge to ongoing projects

It can interfere with work of satellites and space stations, harming research and incurring huge cost.



While international discussions are based on the Outer Space Treaty, there is need to formulate a dedicated forum to curb menace of space debris.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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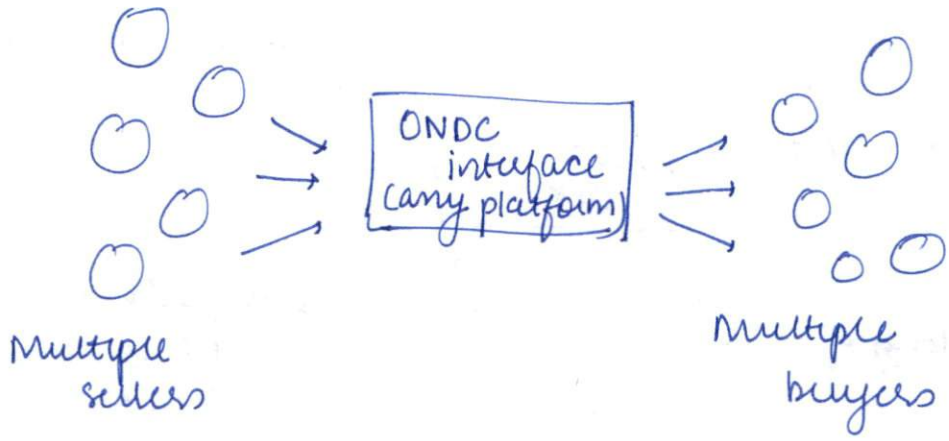
Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) is aiming to make e-commerce open source and ease accessibility for smaller players, brought by ministry of commerce.



Benefits of ONDC

① Democratize access

It allows smaller players (local brands) to compete with bigger players (MNCs) on equal footing.

② Reduce monopolies of giants

Platforms like Flipkart and Amazon

held majority of the market and are biased towards particular brands on their sites

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ More choice and decision-making power for consumers

Wide array of sellers on the platform and multiple options for same product

④ Increase employment opportunities and growth of economy

Challenges

- lack of digital literacy (<30% literate)
- inhibition by smaller players - data privacy, security
- lack of financial might - marketing & logistics.

The government needs to organise training sessions for capacity building to truly make e-commerce fair, inclusive & accessible.

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently concluded 14th ministerial conference of WTO in geneva had multiple breakthrough agreements

- fisheries
- agriculture subsidies
  - peace claux for developing nations
- World Food Programme
  - no restriction on exports
- IP waiver (TRIPS) for covid vaccine

The agreement on curbing IUU fisheries (Insentive, unregulated, unsustainable) was in line with developed countries demand for curbing harmful subsidies.

Need for curbs

↳ overexploitation of fisheries
- reducing global stock

↳ unsustainable practices
↳ bottom trawling

↳ distort market economy
- advantage for governments providing subsidies

↳ ~~no~~ effect on marine biodiversity
- pollution, invasive species

While intentions are fair, developing countries like India were not fully in support.

Concerns raised by India

① Developing countries need fiscal space
- Coastal communities usually are marginalized and hence need support from government

② Application of CBDR (common but differentiated responsibilities)
- Developed nation have more role to play in incessant fishing - mechanized large boats.

③ Non-technical barriers
- countries like USA and Europe curb exports of developing nations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

by resorting to non-technical barriers. and phytosanitary measures.

Ensuring quality & modern tech-fishing require subsidies.

(4) settling of territorial disputes of maritime boundary under UNCLOS is essential.

- Fishing of Pakistan fisherman near Indian coast.

Fisheries is an important sector of Indian economy (2nd largest in world, 8% of GDP contribution to exports).

It is only fair to demand its rightful seat at the negotiation table to usher in Neel Kranti.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The drawbacks of the BOT (Build-own-transfer) and EPC (Engineering-Procurement-construction) model led to formation of HAM.

HAM is a hybrid of both the above models, actualising PPP in highway construction.

Features

- government contributes 40% of project cost
- Rest in annuity based model spread over 5 years depending on performance
- Private player responsible for construction & toll collection.

Advantages of HAM

① Reduces governments outflow in one-go: Only 40% of cost to be borne.

② Benefits of PPP - technical expertise of private sector and financial help from government

③ Faster completion of work - sense of responsibility on private players as full amount not received - Reduces moral hazard

④ ,

But over years, interest has subsided.

Challenges

① Inhibitions of private players

- large upfront cost requirement
- harsh loan terms by FIs for construction projects
- Delays in annuity payment by government.

② Lack of capacity-building, emerging methods of construction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(8) Delays and project cost overruns -

Private players inflate project cost, delay due to shortage of finance

(9) Problems with PPP in India

- lack of mutual trust
- profit motive clashes with welfare motive
- private players despise bureaucratic hurdles.

Way forward

- usage of new and upcoming models like lease-operate-transfer, build-own-operate.
- Revival of interest in HAM by completion of delayed projects on priority basis.

Highways are the lifeline of Indian economy. With the Bharatmala Pariyojana, the suitability of HAM is again in limelight.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently scrapped farm laws have once again put focus on the MSP issue and a legal backing.

MSP (Minimum support Price) is the price paid by the government to farmers for their produce.

Rationale of MSP

- food security
- income security to farmers
- diversification through policy
- support from market vagaries

But MSP has not turned out to be the pill of all ills.

Challenges

① ~~Econ~~ Economic challenges

- Distorts market economy - prevents demand-supply to make corrections in market

- Harm foreign exports - farmers skeptical to export due to higher prices of MSP.
  [sugar exports are low due low international prices vis-a-vis domestic]

- Cost to fiscal exchequer
  [MSP is a huge burden ~8% of budget]

② Agro-ecologically challenges

- Distorts crop diversification
  Higher MSP for particular cereals (rice, wheat) have put horticulture in background

- Not agri-sensitive
  water-guzzling crops like sugarcane and rice preferred over pulses due to MSP assurance

- Nutritional security
  Millets (nutrition powerhouse) not getting enough attention

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Alternate approaches

① Government should resort to Direct Benefit Transfers on land-base rather than crop-based transfer

[Further PM-KISAN transfer focus]

② Deficiency payment system - Paying difference in market price v/s MSP wouldn't distort market economy

③ More focus on productivity-oriented schemes rather than protective schemes

④

MSP regime has surpassed its utility.
Ashok Dalwai committee recommendation for improving productivity and doubling farmer income should be adhered to.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The current buffer stock policy of India is guided by the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and need to provide subsidized food grains to almost 2/3 of the population.

Buffer stock are maintained by Food ~~commission~~ corporation of India (FCI) and procured from farmers across the country.

Rationale for buffer stock

① Food security

India has come a long way from the ship to mouth situation in 1960s and buffer stocks are essential for maintaining that security

② contingencies

Challenges like covid pandemic required

increased assistance in form of PM-Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana.
Unplanned contingencies mandate FCI to maintain higher level of stock

③ Grain diplomacy
can also help neighbours in times of need (wheat export to Bangladesh)

But this has resulted in overflowing godowns and numerous challenges.

Challenges

① Increasing production – not enough space
India produced record high crop of wheat in 2020 and record high procurements – lack of warehouse space

② Wastage and pilferage
Lack of maintenance of godowns, and spoilage of grains disturb food security.
Also disturbs economic security – high cost incurred by FCI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Uncertain policy environment

Even though prevalence of sufficient stocks, export bans and higher MSP year-after-year are common.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

① Smart management - AI,
Integration of technology, warehouse management system can better predict future demand scenarios.
Invest in cold storage necessary.

② Rationalisation of TPDS
Identification of true beneficiaries, reduction in coverage (call for relook at 2/3 beneficiaries)

③ Using excess foodgrains for export market

Government did well to allow usage of wasted foodgrains for biofuel/ethanol production.

Further rationalisation is needed to ensure & balance food security with economic security

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With the renewed focus on Sagarmala Yojana - ports are back in focus.

Maritime trade is an important enabler of Indian economy and has interlinkages with multiple other sectors.

Importance of Ports

- 7500 km long coastline
- 90% of trade by volume, 70% by value - maritime
- value-addition services: warehouse, cold storage
- infrastructure support to rationalise costs

The government's vision is hampered by multiple challenges

① Lack of linkages - Road, rail and air connectivity to ports is poor.

(2) High turnaround time - Indian ports have one of the longest turnaround time [>2.2 - Economic Survey]

(3) Management - Bureaucratic hurdles & government control don't provide space to private players to develop.

(4) Unsustainable & local protests - Recent protests at Vizhinjam in Kerala against development of port by Adani

(5) Traditional functioning - lack smart management of ports and integration of technology - AI, IOT.

Renewed focus of government has led to schemes & initiatives :

- Reform of Indian Ports Act, 1925
- Landlord-based model for ports (Eg - Vadhavan)
- SAROD-port : Dispute redressal system
- Multimodal logistics focus.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1. Public-private partnership can guide efficiency, technology and economy of port management.

2. Partnerships with academic institutions for research on better handling, technology integration and reducing turnaround time.

3. Local people's support, participative development

4. Better road & railway linkage

India is embarking on the Gati Shakti vision and improving port management is key.

Convergence of Sagarmala and Bharatmala is key.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Carbo~~ carbon inequality refers to unequal effects of climate change negotiations on those who didn't contribute to it in the first place.

This can be both
- intra-country
- inter-country

Consequences

- making vulnerable more vulnerable
- have & have-not division
- climate & social justice hampered
- inequality & poverty multiplies.

Significance of addressing carbon-equality

(1) Distributive justice

Well known that climate change consequences are higher on poor people in India – loss of livelihood, ~~E~~ land etc.

Top 10% in India responsible for >50% of carbon emissions.

carbon footprint of these at bottom of pyramid much lower.

(2) holding developed nations accountable

USA, China and EU cumulatively contribute to 40% of world emissions

- ~~Indi~~ Still USA casually walked out of climate Paris Agreement.

(3) common-but-differentiated-responsibility

Richer nations have responsibility to compensate for their climate crimes and stick to commitments ($100 bn)

(4) Inclusive growth

Top 1% hold 42% of country's wealth & bottom 50% – 6% of wealth [oxfam]

- climate justice is linked with social justice

(5) Fulfilling duty of welfare state (~~Art~~ DPSP)

handling problem of climate refugees

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ways to achieve

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Carbon tax

on richer income groups & rich countries cumulative to their carbon footprint

② Participative decisions

Involving locals & tribals on climate policy making and respecting their nature-centric living

Eg - TKDL

③ Income support

Adaptation & mitigation grants to lower income groups and developing nations alike

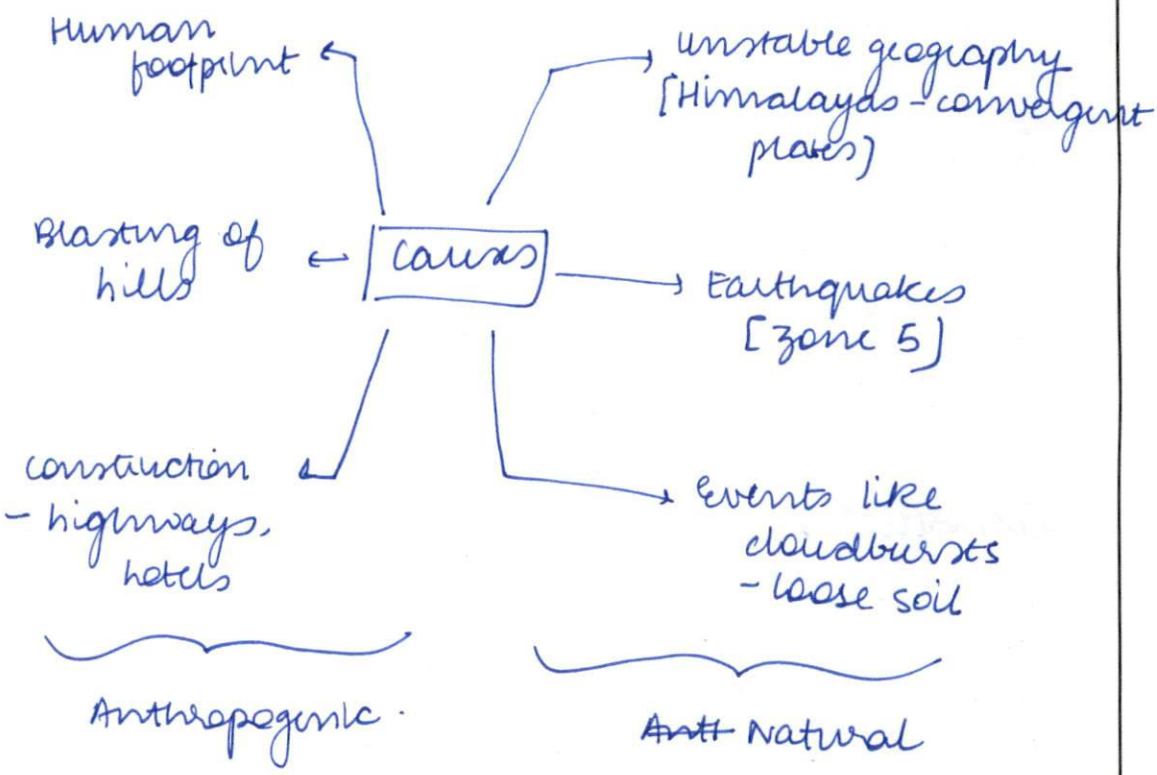
Recently concluded COP26 had President of Tuvalu saying - It would be better if you destroy us directly.

Inequality breeds instability

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Landslides refer to the quick fall of rocks, debris, soil from a hill slope.
It is a destructive natural phenomena with approximately 20% of India prone to landslides (Himalayas, Western Ghats)



Landslides lead to massive destruction of property, communication channel and human life & wildlife.

Problems in approach

① Unsustainable development
- lack of proper EIA
- Flouting of norms
- commercialisation of hillsides (hill stations)

Eg- Char Dham project in Uttarakhand

② construction projects - dams & hydroprojects - without proper study of geology

Eg - Tapovan HEP in Uttarakhand

③ Economy > ecology

Desire of hill states (Himachal, UK) to develop clashes with protection of hills.

Road ahead

① Adhering to bye-laws and Building code for hills.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Mapping and landslide zoning
- guided policies
- complete prohibition on construction in vulnerable areas

③ Focus on smaller hydroplants, respecting natural course of river

④ Respect development needs of states and participative sustainable approach.

India doesn't want a replay of the Idukki landslides in Kerala
A proactive & preventive approach is required.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Border management refers to guarding of international borders to protect national integrity and ~~tet~~ territorial sovereignty.

Challenges of border management

- porous borders (India - Myanmar)
- lack of infrastructure (villages, roads)
- rough terrain
- human capacity building.

Eg. China building multiple villages & roads across Arunachal border.

Need for smart border mgt

↳ Check on internal security issues (Extremism, Insurgents)

↳ check on refugees from Bangladesh

↳ protection of national interest (China-India clash at LAC)

↳ all-weather connectivity

↳ countering new challenges (drones, cyber attacks)

↳ goal of net security provider.

Measures taken by India

↳ development of border villages by MHA

↳ integration of technology in border management (night-vision, smart fences)

↳ development of indigenous anti-drone technology

↳ focus on defence modernisation and indigenization

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering refers to the organised crime of transferring illicit sources of money, under the shadows of a legitimate activity.

Problem has been multiplied by globalisation

linkage

- Cross-border flow of drugs & trafficking (Golden Crescent and Triangle)
- Integration of technology (Blockchain prevents source tracking of money)
- Disputed and different cross-country laws (Panama, Cayenne - tax havens)
- Use of established trade networks.

[Initiatives taken]

National

- Prevention of money laundering Act
- Financial Intelligence Unit
- DRI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1026942

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Garima Mundra

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26 August 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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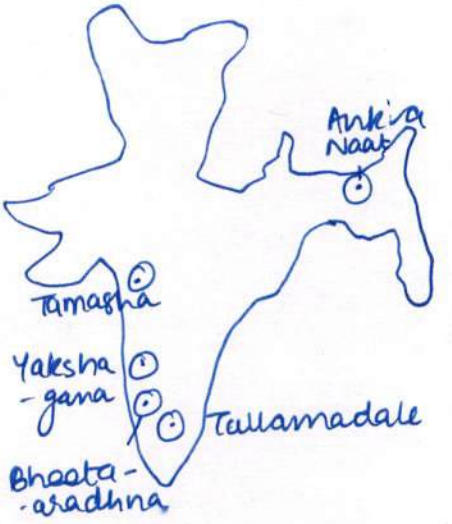
Bharata's Natyashastra provides a breakthrough to the beginning of theatre forms in India.

Reflected ideals and emotions of society



Theatre forms in India

① Based on religious values
- addressed prevailing forms of worship and dominating traditions

For eg - Ankia Naat (Assam) by Shankaradeva was based on Vaishnavism

② Depiction of artistic brilliance through mythology

For eg - Ram Lila in Uttar Pradesh

③ Prevailing superstitious belief
- what people were influenced by

For eg - Bhootaradhane of Karnataka had worship of ghosts.

(4) Other ~~of~~ forms like Tamasha in Maharashtra are based on stories of Mahabharata

Depict individuals role in community

(1) Had factors of caste in the way of segregation

For eg - Nambiar caste women in Kerala's theatre

(2) Depiction of social structures

For eg - Yakshagana addressed issues through satire and exchange of dialogues

(3) Usage of language as hierarchial system

For eg - Use of Sanskrit for narration and regional language for the entire play

Therefore, theatre artform act as a window to the prevalent social structures and need to be preserves (UNESCO's intangible heritage)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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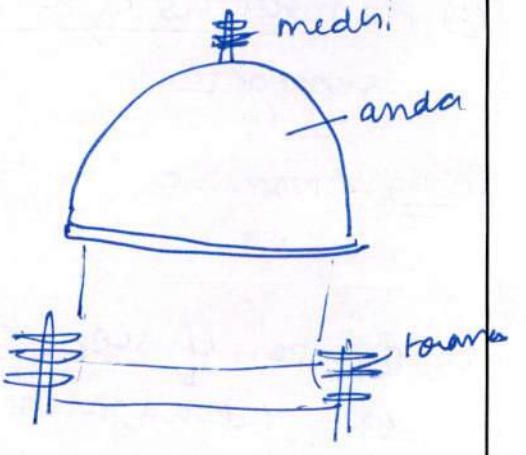
The sanchi Stupa situated in madhya Pradesh was a watershed movement for ~~Indi~~ Buddhist architecture, constructed in 2nd century BC.

Historical importance

- The first major stupa construction under the Mauryan dynasty
- provides timeline of dynasties (eg - changes made by Sungas)
- vihara in the stupa acted as a cultural exchange unit for different monks



Architectural importance

- Added features of Toranas for the first time by Sungas - followed in all further stupas

- Jataka stories depicted through aesthetic brilliance show stories from life of Buddha
- Shalabhanjika motif near the Stupa holds contemporary relevance

Inspired future architecture in India

① The Stupa was the base for the further constructions by different dynasties
For eg - Bashut Stupa (MP)

② Motifs from Stupa used in other art forms (paintings)

③ Development of Mahayana school further inspired use of image of Buddha

④

Therefore. Sanchi stupa's contemporary relevance is also evident from its usage in Indian currency

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary that came into limelight with the discontinuance of the Non-cooperation movement.

Revolutionary ideology

① He was inspired from his uncle Ajit Singh and the prevalent wave of communism and socialism due to Russian Revolution (1917)

② He believed that socialism was as necessary an evil to remove as was colonialism.

③ He chose the form of violent struggle.

Goals of revolution

① Believed in independent action until a mass movement developed

(2) Achievement of independence followed by achievement of socialist state

(3)

Forms of revolutionary struggle

(1) Independent actions like murder of Saunders for killing of Lala Lajpath Rai

(2) Bomb in central assembly against passage of Public Safety Act (1928) to inspire ~~law~~ action, and using law courts as medium of prepagation of ideology

(3) Youth action through formation of Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha and Lahore Students Union

(4) formation of HSRA post Kakori robbery signified his belief in socialism.

Martyr's Day celebration of death of Bhagat Singh acts like the right form of respect to the great freedom fighter.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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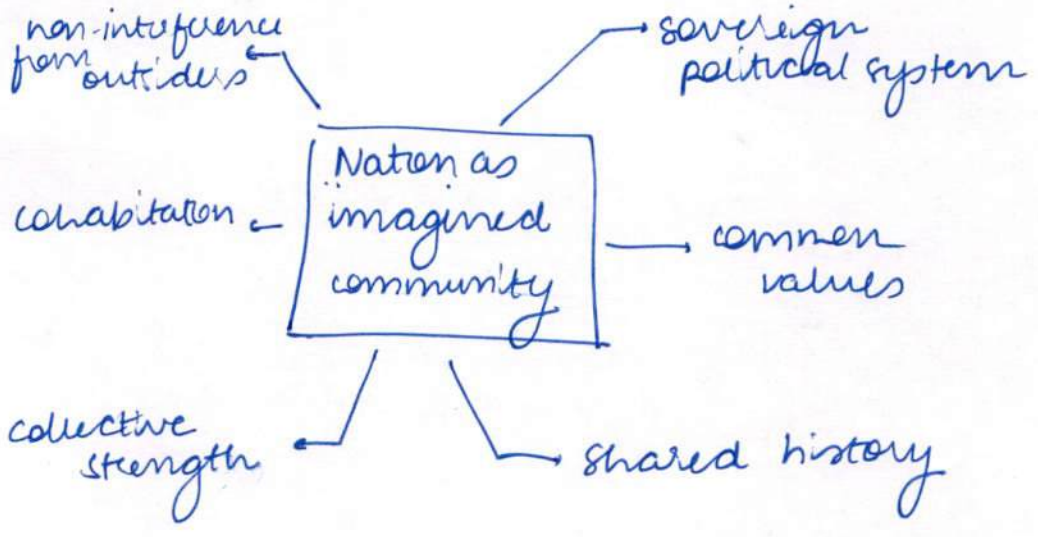
India achieved independence and shed its colonial status on 15 August, 1947, restoring India as a 'nation'.



Basis of India as a nation

① Democratic values

from Uttaramerur inscription of Cholas, Anubhava Mantapa of Basavanna, to modern Parliament house.

② Shared values

'Vasudev Kutumbakam' and 'Atithi Devo Bhava'

establishes its unique identity in the cosmopolitan world

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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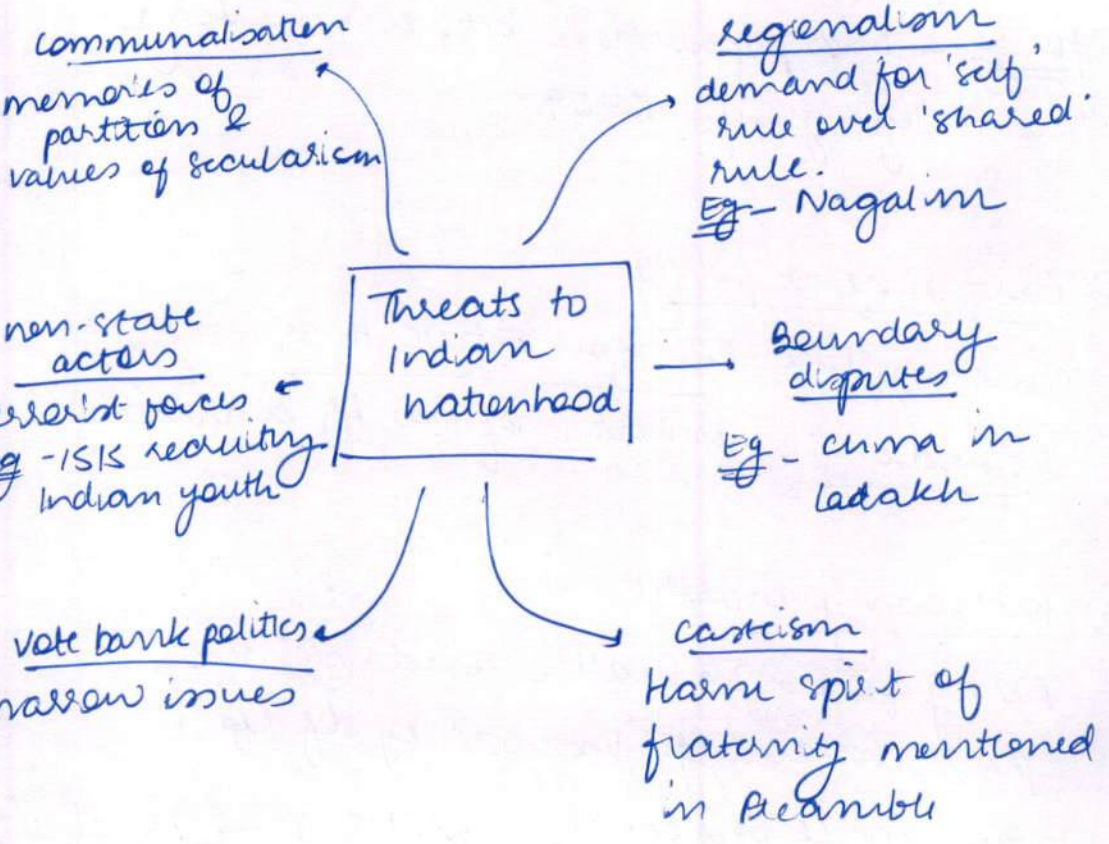
③ As a subcontinent

'India is a continent of many small nations'. Geographical diversity, regional aspirations and constitutional reality

④ Sovereignty

successful carnival of democracy with 17 national elections and hundreds of state elections



For New India @ 75, the clarion call of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat needs to be adhered.

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is the 3rd largest producer of pharma products by volume and supplies 20% of the world's generic medicines

Factors behind growth

① Labour
cheap skilled labour in abundance
for eg - 65% population between working age group 15-59.

② Government policy
Schemes like PLI for Active Pharma Ingredients, removal of tariff barriers

③ Increasing market
Rising focus on health and wellness, plus increasing longetivity of life.
for eg - age of expectancy : 37 (1950) → 73 (2022)

(4) Goodwill in foreign nations
Tagged 'pharmacy of the world'

(5) Abundant resources
Regular power supply, land acquisitions smoothened.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance of pharma industry

for economy

- earn foreign exchange reducing current account deficit
- employment generation due to rising demand
- contribute to goal of $5 trillion economy
- generic medicines reduce inflation.

for public health

- Fulfillment of 'One Health' Approach
- easy accessibility (PM Jan Aushadhi Kendras)
- generic versions = affordability
- reduce out of pocket expenditure (currently 48.5%)

stringent quality control norms need to be adhered to, to reduce instances like Namibia deaths due to adulterated cough syrup.

The pharma industry has a big role to play in Samarth and Swachh Bharat

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per IMD, every 7/10 cyclones occur in Bay of Bengal region in Indian ocean.

Recent cyclones
- Asani
- Tauktae
- Biparjoy
- Yani

Why BoB more prone to cyclones

① fulfills conditions necessary for cyclones
- large sea surface temperature (>27°C)
- low pressure area created during summers
- limited vertical wind shear (due to easterlies)

② cyclones move from ~~eastern~~ western pacific and move towards BoB

③ cyclones in Arabian sea get pushed to middle east coast due to easterlies.

(4) Weather phenomena like Madden Julian Oscillation and positive Indian Ocean dipole.

Nevertheless, Arabian sea has seen increased cyclones due to

- global warming
- eastward push from BoB
- increased salinity

Reason for decrease in frequency during SW monsoon

(1) The wind direction changes from easterly to southwesterly

(2) Tropical depression and low pressure trough over Northern plains

(3) Reduction in temperature of ocean water due to rainfall

(4) High vertical wind shear due to tropical easterly jet stream

The NDMA guidelines for structural and non structural measures need to be followed for mitigation of cyclones

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) · 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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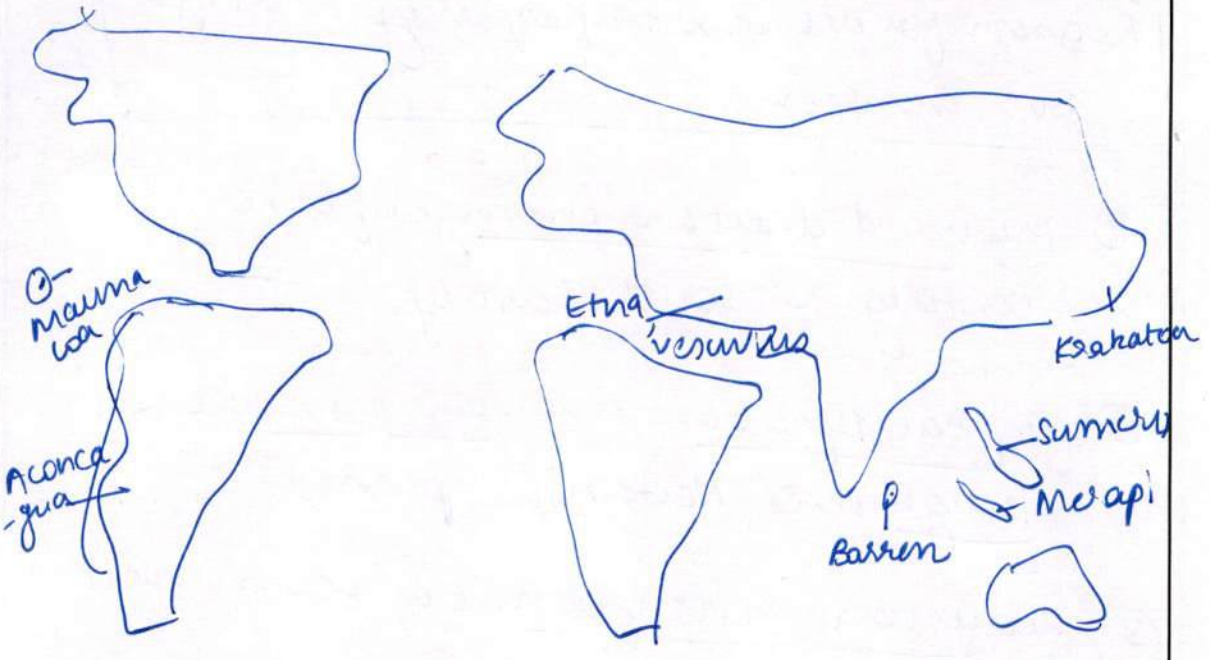
Volcanoes refer to the flow of magma, ashes and hot lava from the earth's crust.

Eg - Mauna Loa, Hawaii



Volcanoes of world

Destructive in nature

① On human life

- Loss of human life
  eg - White Volcano, Australia
- Damage to houses, villages near volcanoes

- economic loss of local area

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② on biodiversity
- can lead to wildfires
- animal and plant habitatt destroyed
  eg - Mt Merapi, Indonesia

③ on environment
- release of gases - sulphur, nitrogen (air pollution)
- lahars can destroy landforms.

Critical for existence
- lead to soil fertility (deposition of black soil - Deccan plateau)
- cooling of environment due to aerosols lead to rainfall
- forms beautiful landform (tourism potential) eg - Deccan plateau

Volcanoes, though cannot be prevented, but necessary mitigation is adequate.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism refers to the excessive love for one's own area/region over others and the larger nation.

For eg - Demand for linguistic states post independence.

Relative deprivation as important aspect

① Feeling of unbalanced regional development

For eg - Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh more resource rich than parent state

② Fuels son of soil demand

- reservation of jobs for locals

For eg - Jharsiyojana portal by Jharkhand

- Haryana reserving 75% jobs for locals

③ Demand for autonomous functioning

For eg - Ladakh's 6th schedule demand

(4) In para-diplomacy

Eg - West Bengal's reservation on sharing Teesta water with Bangladesh

(5) heads to inter state boundary disputes

Eg - Himachal claiming 7% of chandigarh.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Other factors

- cultural affiliation
  - language (Belgaum dispute)
  - ethnicity (Nagalim)

- historical reasons
  - Jai Maharashtra pride
  - incomplete land reforms (failure of Bhoodan)

- vote bank politics
  - creation of Telangana

Continuous meetings of Zonal councils and National Integrity councils is required to fulfill NARA (National Ambition, Regional Aspiration)

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per MOWCD 5 out of 10 students face mental health issues due to some form of abuse.

Issue of rising school violence

- factors of casteism
  eg - IIT Bombay dalit boy suicide
- influence of social media
  eg - hate speech prevalent
- decreasing moral education
- negligence of school authorities
  - complain not taken seriously
- violence by teachers

Impact

- limited attendance at school
- isolation of student

- mental health issues
- absenteeism
- student suicide
  (India - suicide capital)

Ways to tackle

→ By school
- counselling service
- monitoring behaviour
- control violence by teacher

- By parents
- look for signs of isolation
- motivate, reduce performance pressure

- By government
- school ranking based on student's view of schools
- formulation of policy (eg. Manodarpan)
- teacher training

- By students - imbibe moral values

The revised National curriculum framework should help spread awareness on these silent issues.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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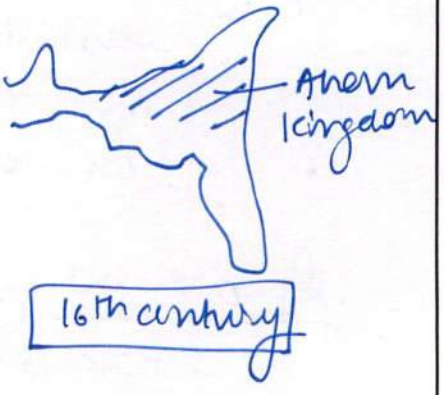
The Ahom Kingdom was established in 16th century by Lachit Borphukan, consisting of present day Assam

Role in shaping cultural identity



① The Ahoms followed different burial practices of Charaideo Madam that influence traditions today

② 'Buranjis' (historical remnants) left by the Kingdom have left a detailed account for the people

③ Current art forms - Bhaonas, Ojapali - were inspired from Ahom art forms

④ Dressing sense - Gamosa, - in north east

(5)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Role in shaping historical identity

① Holds significance for NE pride
Eg - Assam foundation day celebrated on the same date as Ahom Kingdom

② Victory of Ahoms in Battle of Saraighat holds historical significance for development of kingdom's ~~p~~ courage

③ Inspiration to other NE freedom fighters
For eg - Rani Gaidinlu

④ contributes to freedom struggle
For eg - Peasant revolt by Ahom kingdom led to remission of land

Contemporary significance

① Act as tourist hub
For eg - Charaideo madams hold aesthetic significance - Prime Minister Visit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Archaelogical findings
Excavation and burial mounds help establish NE timeline

③ Inculcation of NE history in mainstream
Through decipherin of Buranjis

④ Sign of courage and valour
For eg - Lachit Borphukan award in army

⑤ Mainstreaming NE struggles as part of indian freedom struggle

The role of Ahom kingdom is often underplayed, but acts a crucial link for assimilation of NE identity with indian identity

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Indian capitalists arose after introduction of modern industry post the mid-19th century

For eg - Jute Mill at Rishra (1853) and cotton textile mill at Bombay.

Ambivalent in support

- inhibitions of labour strike
- idea of Swadeshi
- important capital base
- competition from foreign industries
- struggle to balance

Varying positions of capitalists

Movement	Position
→ Before Swadeshi movement	not involved in freedom struggle - no small movements like the peasant revolts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Swadeshi Movement (1905)
  - focus on 'swadeshi' and 'khadi' promoted usage of domestic made goods → property for capitalists
  - industries like Nilratan Sarcar's tannery and shipping company of Chidambaram set up

- Non cooperation movement (1920-22)
  - most of capitalists against it (Anti-non-cooperation movement formed)
  - some support from GD Birla

- Civil Disobedience movement (1930)
  - clash with Great Depression (1928) meant capitalists did not have enough means to support
  - fear of labour strikes (AITUC-1921)

- Quit India movement (1942)
  - final nail in the coffin
  - widespread & universal support

Even the ambivalent attitude cannot discount the role played by capitalists

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Donations to freedom struggle
Eg - Walchand donation during pre-Gandhi phase

② Support to social reforms
Eg - GD Birla as president of Gandhi Sevak sangh

③ Provision of resources (land)
Eg - establishment of nationalist schools (Gujarat Vidyapeeth)

④ Formation of indegenous enterprises
Eg - soap factory by Nibatan Sarcar

⑤ contribution to post independence ideas
Bombay Plan (1944) talked about partial nationalization.

The roots of prevalent ideology of market socialism was set by Capitalists of that time.

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The evolution of press in India began by the British printing press set up in Bombay and the first newspaper by James Augustus Hickey - Bengal Gazette

Evolution of press

① Regulation Acts, 1812
In light of Napoleon's conquest, licensing requirements set up.

↓

② Metcalfe Act, 1835
called as 'liberator of Indian press'
led to widescale mushrooming of vernacular newspapers

↓

③ Vernacular Press Act, 1878
set up by Lytton to clamp down on the seditious vernacular press.

Bonds were defined and closure of units allowed if found violating

For eg - Sisir Kumar Ghosh's Amrit Bazar Patrika turned english overnight

↓

(4) Licensing acts, 1911 and 1921

~~to~~ Ripon reduced cruelty of VPA and in light of non-cooperation, restrictions were placed

↓

(5) Act of 1931 gave powers to provincial government to seize property.

Eventually, Tej Bahadur Sapru committee led to abolishment of above acts.

Instrumental impact of press

(1) Led to 'library movements' in rural hinterlands - press reached far and wide

For eg - Satyaprakash by Ishwar Chandra

(2) Not as form of education, but means of participation

Eg - India House's sociologist

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Impact of British policies

eg - Tilak wrote an article against the sedition act

④ Spread of Revolutionary ideas

eg - Journals like Yugantar, Navyug and Langal

⑤ Social-reform was discussed

Eg - Gandhi's Harjan magazine

⑥ Spread of vernacular language

Eg - Tilak's Kesari in Marathi and Lalji Naranji's Samprakash in Gujarati

⑦ Mass participation was attracted

Eg - Indian National Congress's way of communication through press.

Therefore, the Indian press was successful in turning a movement into mass movement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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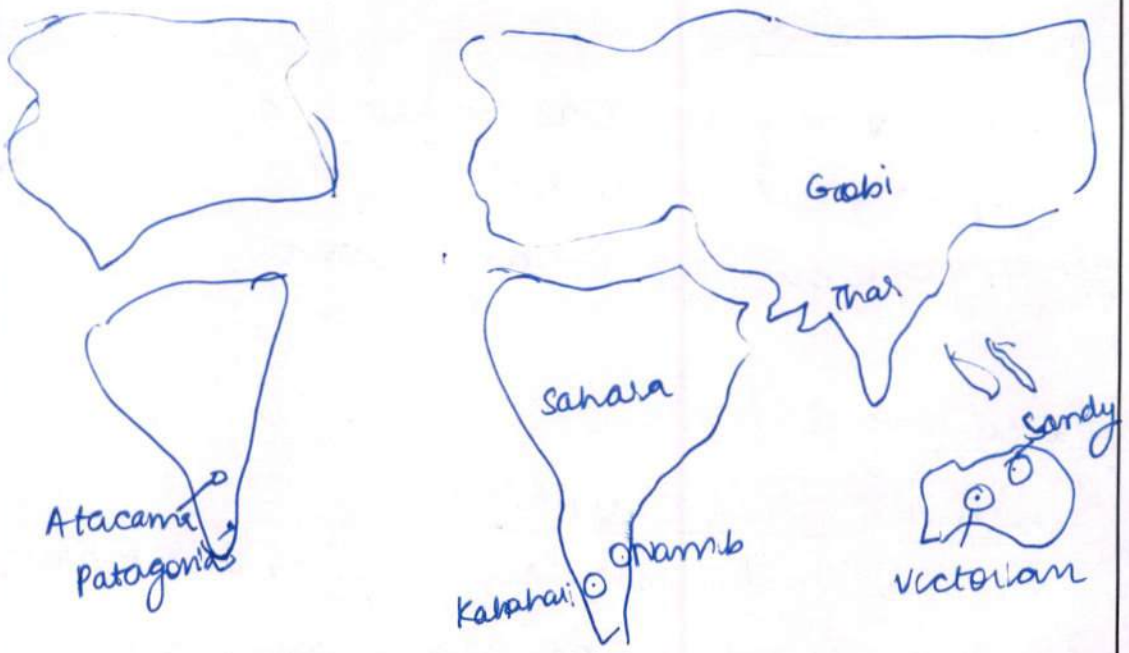
14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are arid landforms with unusually low rainfall (<50 mm) and dry conditions.

For eg - hot desert of Sahara (Africa)
cold desert of Gobi (China)



Deserts of the world

Factors behind formation of deserts

① Hot deserts

→ offshore wind
easterlies in tropical area move from land to ocean on west coast

leads to upwelling on the west coast and dry conditions

Eg - Sahara desert

→ Cold ocean currents

usually at west coast in tropical areas and east coast in temperate areas

Eg - Humboldt current → Atacama desert

→ High pressure

Divergence of wind at surface causes suppression of rainfall

Eg - High pressure at Tibetan plateau

② Cold deserts

→ Leeward side of mountains

Prevent winds from reaching the desert area

Eg - Gobi desert (Tian Shan mountains)

→ Absence of monsoon winds

Eg - Ladakh desert

Beyond these causes, anthropogenic reasons like
- soil degradation
- salinity ingress
- over irrigation

also lead to desertification

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

for eg - expansion of Thar beyond Aravalis.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Major desert landforms

① Depositional

- loess: blowing winds form deserts deposit in different areas
  eg - yellow desert of china

- ~~Dune~~ sand dunes
  - barchans - opposite to wind direction
  - seif - with only one ring

② Erosional

- mushroom and pedestal rocks
  Due to erosion of rock bottom because of wind pressure

- pediplains
  dry arid and vast landforms with inselbergs

- mesetta and buttas

-

The SDG 15 of land management and recent Delhi declaration of UNCCD can help reverse human caused desertification

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are landforms occuring at plate boundaries as either fold mountains (convergent) like Himalayas or block mountains (divergent) like Vindhyas

Fragile ecosystems vulnerable

- formed of unconsolidated deposits
- movement of plate boundaries (eg - Indian plate pushing against Eurasian)
- risk of earthquakes (tectonically active)
- continuous movement (Himalayas gained 8 cm height)

Impact of climate change

↳ Rising temperatures : lead to melting glaciers and disasters like glacial lake outburst floods

Eg - Hindu Kush glaciers receded by 15% (2011-16)

- Heavy and erratic rainfall - leads to landslides
  eg - Raigad landslide in Maharashtra
- Rising temperature shifting species northwards - harm ecosystem
- desertification : eg - Aravalis

Impact of anthropogenic interventions

- construction of hydropower projects harm natural flow of rivers
  eg - Tapovan HEP (Uttarakhand)
- unsustainable tourism - choking drainage
  eg - flash floods in Shimla
- boring, blasting of hillsides
  eg - harm wildlife habitats
- excessive groundwater extraction : land subsidence
  eg - Joshimath

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives taken

① National Mission for sustainable Himalayas ecosystem under 8 major national missions

② Eco-sensitive zones
(SC mandate depending on circumstances)
eg - Western Ghats

③ eco-tourism
eg - Sikkim's tourism project

④ favouring run of the river hydroprojects
- Less taxing on environment

⑤ SECURE initiative for wildlife protection
eg - snow leopard

Other measures required
- → sustainable agriculture (terrace farming, organic)
- → Tourism guidelines as per carrying capacity (green tax on vehicles)
- → stakeholder consultation

The recommendation of Mahesh Chandra Mishra committee for Himalayas and Gadgil committee for western Ghats need to be adhered to

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is the most abundant and most vulnerable natural resource, contributing ~20% of GDP directly or indirectly.

Unsustainable management
- over extraction
- low replenishment
- salinity

Reasons for unsustainable management

① limited awareness
- considered public good, without realising impact

② limited enforcement of regulation
- illegal sand mining persists

③ nexus of bureaucrat - politician - sand mafia
unearthed by Durga Shakti Nagpal

④ unsustainable ~~to~~ agriculture
eg - over irrigation lead to salinity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) usage in multiple industries
eg - base for manufacturing and construction activities

(6) limited alternatives
Manufactured sand not common

Impact of unsustainable sand management

- ecological
  - act as barrier to natural hazard
  - leads to hidden water extraction
- biodiversity
  - acts as home for multiple species
  - eg. nesting ground for olive ridley turtles (arribada)
- provides substrate for corals
  - ~~to~~ result in coral bleaching
- humans
  - important raw material
  - tourism potential of Indian beaches
- desertification of area
  eg - chambal

Remedial measures taken

1. Policy on sustainable sand mining
   - ban on mining during monsoon season

2. promotion of manufactured sand (m-sand)
   - use of fly-ash as alternative

3. Blue flag Beaches for tourism

4. Coastal zonation (CRZ) regulations to protect shorelines (Shailendra Nayak Committee)

5. Gadgil committee guidelines

other measures required
- spread of awareness
- penalize offenders for sand mining
- ranking of states on beach tourism

sustainable sand mining is important for SDG 14 (life under water) and SDG 15 (land management)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखनी चाहिए
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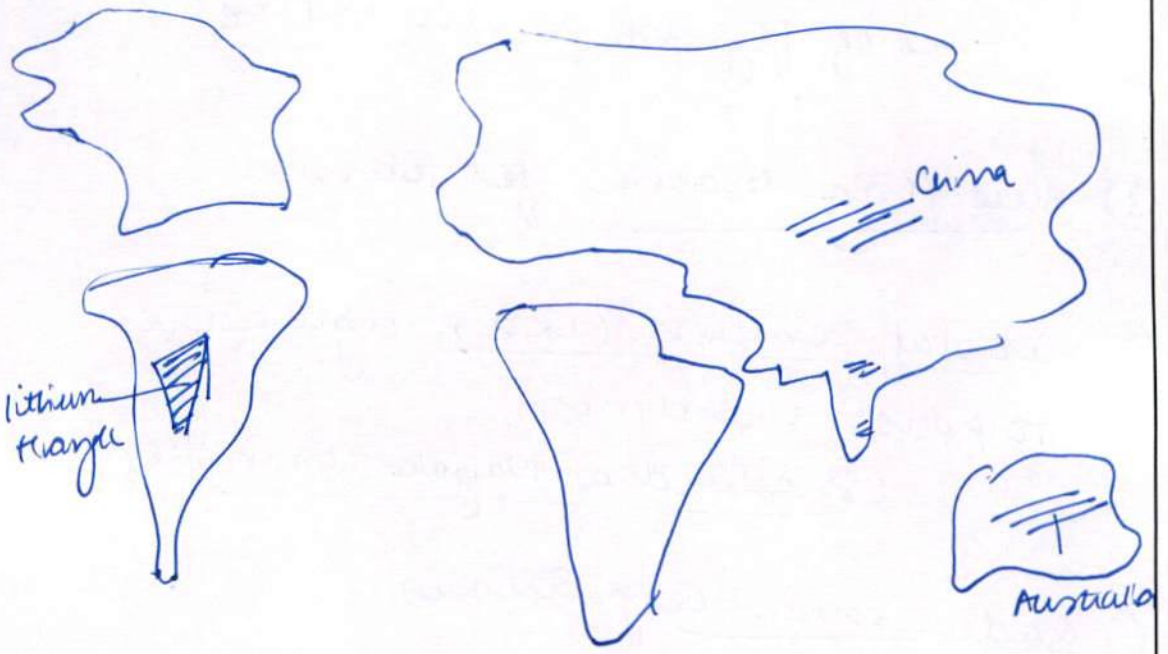
Lithium is a rare-earth and critical mineral that has gained traction ~~of~~ due to the rise in environment sustainability.



Major lithium belts

① Lithium triangle
- Bolivia, peru and argentina — responsible for the highest lithium production

② China
- extraction of lithium in form of brine salts

③ Australia
- rich in lithium resources and mining

④ India (no production)
- lithium reserves found in Mandya district of Karnataka and Reasi district of J&K

⑤ USA
In the Appalachian mountain

Geo-political aspect of lithium production

① Important trade item
- India imported 14000 crore worth of lithium
- lithium exporters earn valuable foreign exchange

② Fulfillment of international agreements
- EVs, IT softwares require lithium batteries (Paris Agreement - 1.5° rise limit)

③ Tradewars
- Ban in lithium trade can be disastrous
eg - China with semiconductors.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Resilient supply chain
- necessary for domestic sustainability of production

③ limited availability of the metal gives countries important say on global table

② Debt trap - China purchased lithium mines in Bolivia

Environmental implications

- intensive water requirement (India - water stressed nation)
- mining releases pollutants (CO, NO_2)
- displacement of people due to mining
- harm to wildlife & ecosystem

Measures

- sustainable mining guidelines
- proper EIA assessment
- stakeholder consultation before displacement
- adequate technology

With discovery of 7th largest lithium reserves, India has chance to be on the high table

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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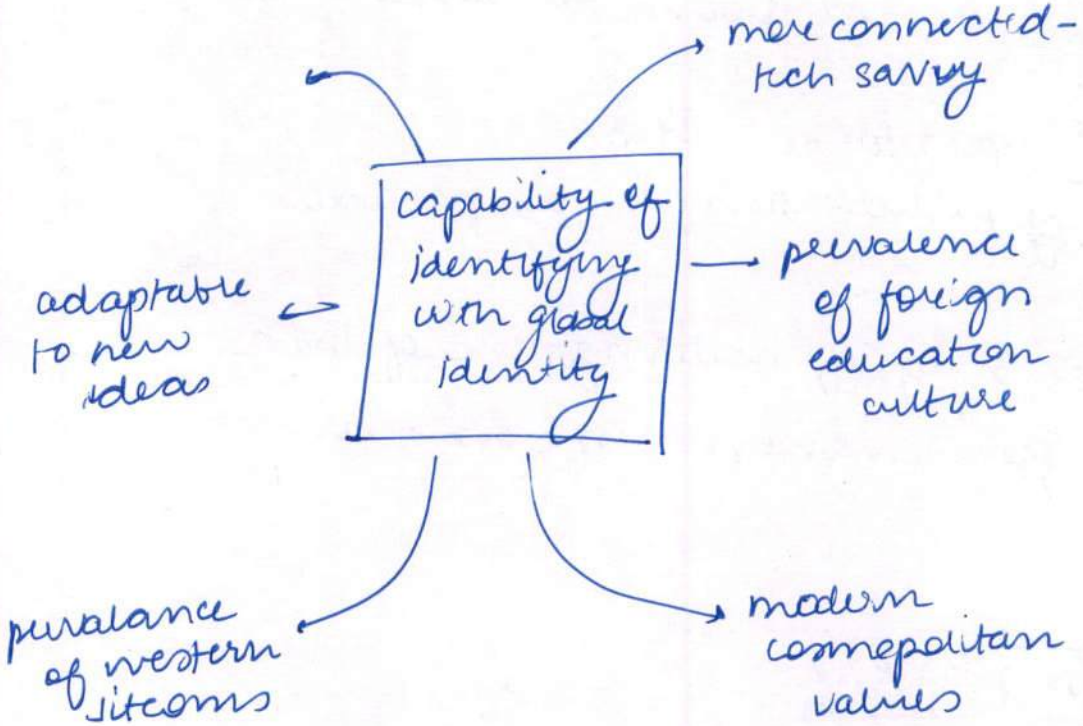
As per NHFS 5, mean age of India is 29 and approximately 25% lie between 15-29 age group.



Impact of globalisation on youth

Positives

① Global opportunities
- easier access to job opportunities outside

② internationalisation of education

Eg - 2nd largest student diaspora in US colleges

③ fluently English speaking

global acceptance of the language

④ Important to India's remittance

Eg - crossed $100bn in 2022

⑤ open to new ideas

eg participation in gay parades

⑥ Bridge of modernization of India

eg - demand for same sex marriage

Negatives

① Identity crisis

overachieving scenario worldwide

② mental health challenges increasing

Eg - India's rank on World Happiness Index in bottom quartile

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Polarisation and radicalization

eg - ISIS recruiting youth through twitter

(4) Detachment from local values

stay away from home, loss of cultural identity

eg - Jazz over Dhrupad music

(5) Social media - echo chambers

- set unrealistic beauty standards for girls

(6) online dating culture - one night relationships → limited feeling of true love -

(7) screentime addiction

eg - china limits screentime for children upto 2 hours

(8) Hate speech and discrimination

eg - Ivy league students complain of racial discrimination

~~The~~ It is important to maintain the cultural box of the youths, so they can be torchbearers of modern and yet traditional values

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

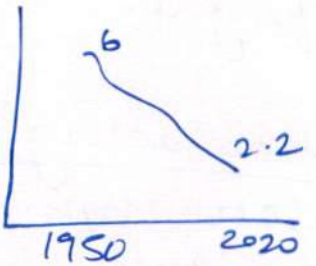
As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently. India surpassed China as the most populous country, but the total fertility rate has reached 2.0 in 2021.

Reason for fertility rate decline

- population control measures
  - Hum Do Humaare Do policy
  - sterilization & vasectomy



TFR decline

- increasing awareness (usage of contraceptives increased)
- working women and delayed age of marriage (avg age - 21.7 year)
- family moved from unit of production to consumption
  - don't require as many members
- nuclear families (50% of total - NFHS5)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Demographic concerns

I. Ageing population

- Life expectancy increased from 35 at time of independence to 73 in 2022
- increased demand for geriatric and palliative care
- rising share of elderly
  - increased dependency ratio

Share of elderly

- Decrease in working age population
  (As per CMIE, 45+ age workers in workforce have doubled)

II. Weak social security

- only 20% of population have social security
- rising cost on government exchequer for pensions
- only 5% workforce organized
- post-retirement dependency on government increases.

III. Other concerns

- jobless growth (rise in unemployment)
- increasing mental health challenges of elderly - isolation
- increased focus on palliative care.

Way forward

→ focus on silver economy
- increase age of retirement to increase productive ~~ho~~ capacity

→ universal social security
- eg - ILO, Rajasthan bill

→ skilling and reskilling
- eg - necessitated by chat GPT

→ focus on old age shelters

→ implementation of schemes
- Maintenance Act
- code on social security

The UN has declared 2021-2030 as decade of Healthy Ageing. It is time for the second demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Niti Aayog, 50% of the population will live in urban areas by 2050.
This calls for policy rethink.

Problems of urban poor

→ Increasing urban slums
(21% of urban population live in slums – NSO)

→ lack of urban employment guarantee scheme like MGNREGA

→ (urban unemployment higher than rural)

→ urban inflation higher than rural
- reason of purchasing power

- governance challenges
  - satellite cities
  - difference in statutory and municipal urban areas (policy misdirection)

→ majority of welfare schemes focus on rural areas
(~70% of welfare scheme budget)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rise in urbanisation

Push factors

- disguised employment in agriculture (46% of workforce)
- limited non-farm opportunities (70% of households - agriculture)
- lack of WASH needs

Pull factor

- aspirational demand
- better living standards
- facilities - health, education (70% of hospitals)

Focus on welfare of urban poor

① Urban employment guarantee scheme
eg - Rajasthan Indira Yojana

② Data-led policy
collection of skillset through e-shram portal

③ skilling of urban poor
eg - NIPUN scheme for construction workers

④ Idea of universal Basic Income
(ECo Survey 2016-17)

⑤ Bring them in social security net
- Living wage as per code of wages need to be implemented by state

⑥ Increased spending on urban welfare
Eg - US spends $110 per capita on urban areas, India - $17

⑦ As per NITI India@75 Report
- focus on vertical expansion of cities and not horizontal expansion

⑧ rural industrialisation to reduce migration
Eg - MSME focus.

The integration of schemes like AMRUT, smart city and Awas Yojana (Urban), can guide New Urban India for a Viksit Bharat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1026942

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माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26 August 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

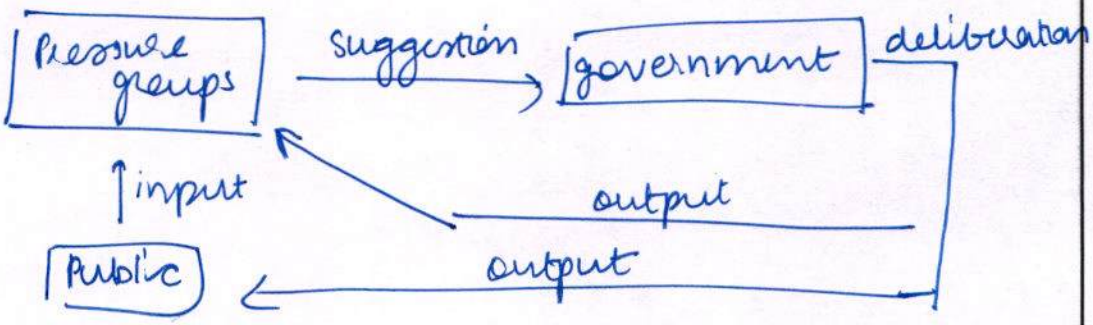
All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups (PG) are organised or unorganised groups that influence public policy for common cause through electioneering, petitioning, lobbying & propagandizing.



Environmental PG → public participation & responsiveness

① Spread awareness
→ Realisation of fundamental duty under Art 51A, to pay attention to environment
eg - Save Aarey movement

② mobilisation of public opinion
collective interests hold more power.
eg - Niyamgiri Revolt by women

③ Information dissemination, source of education on important environmental issues

Eg - Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) publishes research

④ Form of direct democracy - influence policy

Eg Narmada Bachao Andolan had an influence on LARR, 2013.

⑤ Advocacy for environmental rights, use different methods

Eg - Anti-BALCO movement in Odisha

Challenges
- harm development agenda of government
  eg - Kudunkulam plant
- vested interests of foreign nations
  eg - Greenpeace
- minority interests promoted, silent majority
- uneven groups (business lobby more powerful than environment)

Pressure Groups are safety valve of democracy.

Formulation of proper policy is required.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the recent case of Budhadev Karmaskar v/s West Bengal, Supreme court recognized sex work as 'profession'.

First step - Impact of judgement

- Recognizes freedom of profession (Fundamental Right under Art 19(g))
- Acknowledges freedom of choice
- ensures dignity and legal social security
- official contribution to India's GDP (not miscounted)
- multidimensional impact → nutrition, health, education of children.

'Merely' the first step - Challenges prevalent

① Social discrimination in society

for eg - bias toward children of sex workers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② unorganized industry
- lack social safety net

③ freedom of movement under Art 19(d) restricted due to AIDS scare

④ Difficult to differentiate between ~~sex w~~ voluntary and involuntary sex work.

⑤ vicious cycle - unable to move out due to lack of other employment opportunities
eg - prejudice in private sector.

Way Forward

- guidelines and laws for social security of sex work
- learn from international best practices (Netherlands)
- government sector should lead by example - alternate employment
- Formation of special commission on sex workers (like Transgenders)

'Every duty is holy and devotion to duty is the highest service'
- Vivekananda

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Directive Principle of State policy under Article 39(a) provides for free legal aid to the underserved communities.

NALSA → State Legal Service Authority → District Legal Service Authority

Hierarchy

Role played by DLSAs

① Democratization of justice
makes justice accessible to women, disabled and disadvantaged communites : SC & ST

② Affordable justice
services of DLSAs are free for certain sections, making it affordable
(per capita income of India below ₹5000)

③ Binding declaration

No right of appeal to judiciary makes it quick

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Flexibility of procedure
- Based on principles of natural justice

(5) Reduce burden on judiciary
Petty issues like land settlement settled by DLSAs

(6) spreading awareness
legal aid campaigns held.

Challenges
- lack of regularity of meetings
- not established in every districts
  (MOL&J: improper functioning in ~40% districts)
- easy recourse to judiciary (settlement procedure not binding on parties)
- vacancies & pendencies (70% pending cases in lower judiciary)

Way Forward
- judicial impact assessment of DLSAs (SC)
- compulsion to serve for a few years for new recruits
- monitoring of progress - merge under e-courts mission

NV Ramana had said - in India, process itself is the punishment. DSLAs can make grassroot change

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The clampdown on the 99th CAA establishing NJAC (National Judicial Appointment Commission) ~~has~~ in the Fourth Judges case has re-established the supremacy of collegium.

Success of collegium

- Diversity of opinions
  - SC collegium increased to 4 SC judges except CJI in Third Judges case
- fulfills separation of power, checks & balance
  - no direct role of executive
- speedy appointments
  - Eg - Recently, 3 judges appointed within 72 hours of recommendation
- reduces fear and favour
-

But recently VP has called a rethink on the collegium system.

Questions on legitimacy

1. Violates separation of power as President acts on advice of executive council of ministers

2. Time taking procedure, chances of prejudice
   Eg - UK HC judge recommendation not accepted without any reason

3. Uncle Judge syndrome
   - chances of nepotism

4. Elitist procedure, limited transparency
   - no reservation in judges appointment (only <10% SC & HC judges from SC/ST)

5. Spoils system
   - post-retirement benefits offered
   Eg - Ranjan Gogoi as RS member.

Way forward

→ Bringing collegium under RTI
→ Amendment of memorandum of procedure to live stream proceedings
→ Appropriate Grievance Redressal

The suggestion of 121st law commission on National Judicial Commission should be adhered to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The civil services was established in colonial times and continued as the steel frame of democracy (sardar Patel).

Need for reforms

- ivory tower approach.
- bureaucratization & politicization (nexus, corruption)
- lack of capacity building
- lack of specialization (generalists)
- cadre based (limits exchange of best ideas)
- function of state public commissions not upto mark

Reforms

(1) Recruitment and standardized training

- constitutional body - UPSC - free and fair recruitment
- Year long and on-ground training (Bharat Darshan for citizen-centricity)

② Other reforms required

→ Satyendra Nath committee
- Performance Management of civil servants
- Mid-career performance review to weed dead wood out

→ Banwari committee
- Lateral entry for fresh blood

→ 360 degree performance appraisal (citizen feedback)

→ Hota committee - civil services board for transfers and promotions

→ Niti 3 year action agenda suggested competition in established bureaucracy

→ Domain specialization after 10 years in service (2nd ARC)

Steps taken
- → SPARROW: performance management
- → Mission Karmayogi: capacity building

urgency in reforms is required to transform the rusted steel frame to rusted steel frame

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social impact bonds are these bonds that give returns based on achievement of the intended bond impact.

Potential to catalyse change

① Monitoring and accountability
Investors will have surety of usage of bonds in right direction.
Eg - If implemented for Swachh Bharat, outcome of number of toilets constructed.

② Transparent functioning
citizen-centric policy can help real time updation

③ value based investing
for wealth and social capital creation, not just profit creation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Grassroot level impact

Achieve various targets of schemes

(5) can be segregated based on gender, environment, vulnerables

eg - like gender audit

Challenges

- no guarantee of returns (dependent on impact)
- can be window-dressed / greenwashing
  - eg - Greenwashing of ESG bonds
- puts performance pressure
  - impact driven by multiple uncontrollable factors.

Way Forward

- creation of robust social impact bond market.
- learn from international best practices
- not one size fit all approach

The impact bonds will help move from politics of promises to politics of performance

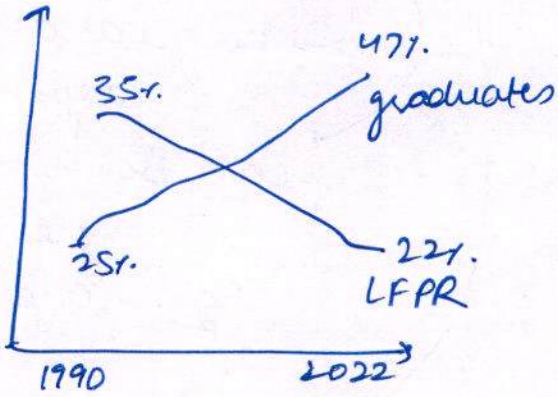
7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has an above global average number of females graduating (~47%) (global - 35%) from colleges, but below global average Female LFP - 22% (average ~45%)

Reasons for wide gap



① Increasing female graduates

- push for female education in government policy (eg - Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao)
- subsidy on girls education
- delayed age of marriage (avg - 21.7 - Jaya Jaitley)
- increasing diversity of courses - home science, arts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Reducing workspace participation

→ challenge of supply

- women forced to marriage - household duties
  (NSO Time Use Survey - spend 60% more time than men)
- glass ceiling and cliffs
- sexual harassment at workplace
- 95% in unorganized sector

→ challenge of demand

- employers hesitant to hire
  - biological factors
  - maternity leaves
- care economy not counted (value of 3% of GDP)

Way forward

- STIP Policy - 30% women scientist by 2030
- implementation of POSH Act properly
- gender audit of schemes
- reservation policy in private/govt. sector

Only a sashakt naari can contribute to a Samradh Bharat

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The CRS is a database of the countries recording crude death and birth rate.

Essential to socio-eco planning

→ Data-backed governance
→ guides policy decisions
(eg - population control)
→ equitable and inclusive growth
eg - more focus on areas with high TFR - Bihar)
→ last mile delivery of benefits
- reduce leakages.

Revamp of CRS system

- Registration of death at the place of death

- Reduce hassle for common citizen
- Inconvenience of place reduced
- digitisation of birth and death certificates

Challenges

- tech infra not well maintained
- limited awareness about CRS
- census conduction delay
- data doesn't reflect in policy (blind policy)

We need a comprehensive CRS system to ensure demographic dividend.

Move from a compartmentalised to an integrated nation wide approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The IMF is a Bretton Woods institution that is responsible for stability of global financial system.

current economic realities

- rise of global south
- change in power dynamics
- global polycrisis (covid, war)
- tightening money supply
- degraded economies (Sri Lanka)

Key areas of reform

1. Increased quota of developing nations
   - rightful proportionate share
   (India - 5th largest economy)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Veto of US
- decisions with supermajority require >80% votes
- US share - 17%.

③ Other alternates available
eg - ADB, NDB
- sheen of IMF on finance dipping

④ unable to solve Sri Lankan crisis and Pakistan economic crisis
- no preactive measure

⑤ SDR basket needs rethink
- 5 currencies no longer hold top 5 economic ranks.

Way forward

- should adapt with changing world order
- revamp quota shares
- more inclusive to developing nation demand.

While Bretton Woods Institute have stood the test of time, they need to prove their mettle.

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and West asia relationship is one of shared cultural history and values, defined by Look West policy of India

Relationship of geopolitics

→ India having separate connects
- India - Israel
- India - Saudi - UAE
- India - Iran

→ De-hyperization on ~~India~~ Israel - Palestine issue

→ Formation of I2U2 alliance and also Saudi + UAE alliance.

Moved to geoeconomics

→ West Asia : oil rich countries
~50% of India's energy imports

- Collaboration with Israel on technology (microirrigation, drones)
- FTA with UAE - also decision to use UPI and issuance of golden visa
- Chabahar port deal with Iran, even though USA sanctions under CAATSA
- Kuwait - LNG supply

Therefore, India is forming issue-based coalitions

gap left by USA

China making inroads (Saudi-Iran deal)

Challenges

labour rights issue (Kafala)

unity of middle east may not last (Abraham accords)

India needs to follow a rules-based order to protect its strategic ~~in~~ autonomy as West Asia moves from conflict to diplomacy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The competition commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body established under the Competition Act to ensure free and fair functioning of the market economy.

Role of CCI

① Prevents monopolization of business
ensures enough competition in the market
For eg - ruled that policies of ~~Ft~~ Flipkart and Amazon not monopolistic

② Ensures fair trade practice
works in best interest of consumers
For eg - suo-moto appraisal of whatsapp's privacy policy

③ Efficient functioning of market
protects domestic new entrants and keeps economy growing

(4) Protection of consumer interest
- ensure that consumers dont suffer due to crony capitalism
For eg - took note of pricing strategy of Ola and Makemytrip

(5) Focus on mergers and acquisitions
- Not undertaken with unfair intention
For eg - Amazon - Future deal paused

(6) Promotes innovation and information dissemination
- promotes vigilance among consumers

Challenges of CCI

(1) Lack autonomy
- appointments by executive make it vulnerable to the ideology of the party in power

(2) limited enforcement mechanism
appeals lie to NCLAT, prolonging the disputes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ limited role in new, emerging areas

For eg - cryptocurrency, online gaming

④ limited powers compared to similar bodies in foreign nations

For eg - Europe's competition commission charged Google for monopolization

Way forward

① more autonomous functioning

② usage of technology to gather market trends

eg - silent takeovers through Big Data Analysis

③ International best practices

④ Research on emerging areas - act proactively

The suggestions of the Injeti Srinivas committee can be adhered to.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Art 19(1) that promises freedom of speech and expression also has an implicit right of freedom of press.

But rising menace of paid news erodes trust and credibility

Menace of paid news
- lack of trust on information (eg - news channels supporting particular parties)
- influence voter opinion - place for propaganda
- no fact checking of data.

Need for making paid news electoral offence

currently, not covered by Article 82 and disqualifications under Representation of People Act, 1951

① Majority people consume content through media channels
(ADR - >60% get information about elections through social media)

② Problems of yellow journalism

③ Paid news can lead to harming brotherhood and promoting communalism
For eg - Tablighi Jamaat case during covid

④ Preferred channel of political parties after covid
(SC - in Tehseen Poonawalla - highlighted problem of infodemic)

⑤ Corporatization of media
Eg - quitting of senior management of India Today post purchase by Adani group.

⑥ spreads information like wildfire
'echo chambers'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Solutions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Power to Election commission (ECI) to enforce Model code of conduct

② Amendment of RPA 1951 to add it as an offence

③ Usage of Fact check unit setup by PIB (IT rules)

④ covering ambit of social media by ECI - guidelines on usage

⑤ Also focus on alternate problems of hate speech and polarisation

consensus of political parties and adequate consultation needs to be done to avoid false and frivolous case

Media acts as the fourth estate of democracy and its efficient functioning is necessary

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Doctrine of Essentiality was propounded by the Supreme Court in the Shirur Mutt case.

Meaning

essential religious practices would only be allowed

proportionality with reference to societal morality and 'fair religious practice'.

Benefits of doctrine of essentiality

① India's idea of positive secularism
Reformation of religions allowed for societal progress.

Eg - Sabrimala case

② ensure equality between and within religion
ensure that it doesn't overpower other Fundamental Rights

Eg - 'Hijab' not part of school uniform

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Renounce orthodoxy
In line with modern spirit of nation

(4) Reduce blind following of religion
Rationality above religion
Eg - Triple Talaq ban under Shayra Bano case

(5) Promote fraternity and brotherhood (Preamble)
Eg - Took note of Anand Margi sect for their beliefs.

Limitations of the doctrine

(1) Interference with Fundamental Right
Art 25 permits free profession, propagation and practice of religion

(2) Violated individual privacy
Recognized in Puttaswamy judgement
- no right of court to decide on way of worship

(3) Leads to judicial tyranny
moves beyond official role of judiciary as protector of constitutional rights.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Judiciary is not an ecclesiatic body
~~the~~ Justice Indu Malhotra said - what is religious should be left to religion.

(5) violates 'principled distance' from religions
- no clear boundaries set

Way forward

- judiciary should interfere as a tool of last resort
- no suo-moto power, but on basis of PILs and petitions
- establish panel of members of different faiths to look into such problem
- fasten implementation of UCC (Article 44) to uniformity in personal laws

India's values of sarva Dharma sambhava should be adhered to by the judiciary while exercising the doctrine.

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 91st Amendment limited size of council of ministers at centre to 15% the strength of Lok Sabha.

Recently, demand has been raised again to limit the size.

Need for limiting the size

① Too many cooks spoils the broth
doesn't require multiplicity of actions and ideas
- lead to divergence and delays

② Increased cost to exchequer
Increasing salary of ministers in line with inflation will put a huge cost on government finances

③ Curb the spoils system.
post-retirement benefits to government officers.
Eg - diplomats turned ministers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Lure money and muscle power

Promises of important posts in return for monetary support.

For eg - Post of Deputy CM constituted post the formation of constitution

(5) menace of coalition governments

'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram' practices in merger of parties keep increasing number of posts

For eg - Maharashtra rotating Deputy CM.

(6) Loses focus on bigger goal

'Maximum government, minimum governance'

Eg - occupied in petty politics

But nevertheless, there are certain challenges to limiting government size

(1) Increasing pressure on government to act

Eg - Delimitation would increase number of seats in Lok Sabha, leading to increased demand of government.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) New and emerging areas

New ministries need to be created

For eg - ministry of fisheries created post 7th 5 year plan

- areas like emerging technology, disaster management need special focus

(3) lighter workload of ministers - efficient functioning

For eg - single minister handling multiple portfolio

(4) collective responsibility ensures government accountability

Way Forward

- Reduce money power (Indrajit Gupta committee)
- SWOT analysis of existing functioning
- Disqualification for defections timely
- consensus based decision

There is need to balance efficiency and accountability for minimum government, maximum governance

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the recently released QS world ranking, only 3 Indian institutes feature in Top 200.

Features of IOE scheme

- autonomous functioning of universities
- focus on quality pedagogy
- research support through government fundings
- establish of international campuses for well-functioning universities
- continuous monitoring on defined parametres
- formulation of own rules and regulations, not one size fit all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Merits of the scheme

- increased enrolment ratio in higher education (~37%)
- intake of foreign students increased
- increase in patents filed (by 50% between 2016-20)

Yet to become the gamechanger

① Lack of autonomy
- disputes in appointment of vice chancellors and independent management

For eg - politicization in West Bengal

② limited funding of government
Budget of 3.2% for education far below 6% by Kasturirangan committee

③ Lack of research support
IIT and IIM share majority of research funding. other universities suffer

④ limited internationalisation of campus

⑤ Poor ranking on multiple indicators of QS Rankings
eg - Teacher - Student ratio poor.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

① Proper implementation of other schemes
Eg - RISE and HEFA (Higher edu. financing agency)

② Improve budget outlay, social audit of universities

③ Indulge in knowledge diplomacy
Eg - IIT Delhi campus in UAE

④ Radhakrishnan committee recommendation on vernacular higher education to increase investment.

⑤ merger of different bodies - UGC, NAAC (Yashpal committee)

The role of higher education institutions cant be downplayed for a Viksit Bharat by 2047

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital Public Infrastructure refers to the provision of government goods and services digitally and the foundation base for that.

Role of DPI

(1) Innovative and convenient public services

- Reduces public inconvenience
  eg - Telemedicine, Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission
  (only 30% hospitals in rural areas)
- out of box thinking to traditional problems
  eg - central bank digital currency to curb black money

(2) Help overcome inclusion barriers

- doorstep delivery of services
  eg - Madhya Pradesh Dwar Pradey Yojana

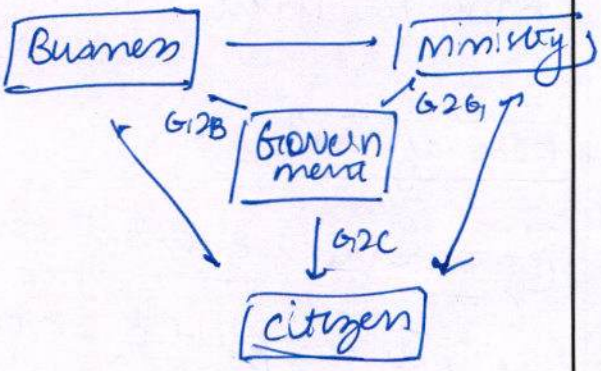
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- ensures inclusive growth
  eg - ONDC for small businesses

- data-led governance
  Eg - JAM trinity reduced subsidy leakage

③ Improve transparency and accountability

- real time tracking
  eg - ADP dashboard



- grievance redressal
  eg - e-citizen charter of Delhi

DPI participants

- improved answerability
  eg - Reggeti portal

- convergence between ministries for efficient functioning
  eg - Gati Shakti Platform

- transparency with corporates
  eg - GSTN portal, faceless tax

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

① limited digital literacy
(only 30% digitally literate - Digital empowerment Foundation)

② low internet penetration
(currently at 37% in rural areas)

③ Cyber security risks
eg - Red Echo on Mumbai power grids

④ Privacy risks
eg - Breach of Aadhar data

⑤ limited infrastructure
eg - only 60% target achieved under Bharat Net.

Way forward

- passage of data protection law (Srikrishna comm.)
- focus on cyber security and deterrence
- increase digital literacy (digi-saathis like Bank correspondents)

Full utilisation of DPI requires us to move from adhoc approach to whole of nation approach

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, the Rajasthan government passed its Right to Health bill, ensuring universal coverage by inclusion of private hospitals.

Right to Health, though recognized under Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is not an explicit fundamental right.

Legislation made

- Ayushman Bharat Yojana
- National Health Mission
- National Digital Health Mission
- Health and wellness centres
- Jan Aushadhi Kendras

Further requirement

① social gaps

→ urban-rural disparity
(70% of hospitals in urban areas focusing on 35% of population)

- vulnerable sections
  (Tribals have the second highest IMR in world - lancent)

- lack of behavioral change
  (doctors not serving in rural areas, vacancies)

② Financial gaps

- government funding - 2.1% of GDP
  (goal of 2-5% by national health policy)

- increased out of pocket expenditure
  (48.5% - ~~N~~ EOD survey)

- limited private sector participation

③ Infrastructural gaps

- doctor to patient ratio (1:1400, WHO demand 1:1000)

- limited bed capacity in primary health centres

- digital infrastructure poor in rural areas for ~~a~~ telemedicine

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

1. Increased budget expenditure
2. Inclusion of traditional medicine
   - improve doctor-patient ratio (1:800)
   - increased acceptance among tribals
3. social audit of existing health schemes
4. Increase insurance penetration (currently at 4-7%)
5. focus on preventive healthcare, not curative.
   eg - Fit India Mission
6. Holistic approach
   eg - Manhattan principles on one health
7. curb non-communicable disease (~65%)
   eg - Heart Attack Rewind campaign

We need to follow the multidimensional approach to ensure 'Sahi Poshan, Desh Roshan'

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The NALSA judgement of the supreme court was iconic as it ~~reg~~ recognized transgenders as the third gender.

Legislative nudge

- Right to self identification (DM certificate)
- Establishment of National Transgender council
- Protection of Transgender Right Act

Not yet engendered

① Political exclusion
- Not yet mainstreamed in Indian politics
- no political party has transgender focus, ~~im~~ no MPs in Parliament

② Social exclusion
- marginalisation in society

- limited acceptance : negative perception
- limited access to health and education
(only 35% of transgenders access education)

③ policy barriers
- no proper data on transgenders (census recognizes only 1.1 lakh)
- DM certification hampers self-identification

④ Economic exclusion
- private sector not eager to hire
- vicious cycle of poverty due to limited opportunities
- limited transgender-focussed schemes

~~Way forward~~

Government steps
- Garima Greh scheme
- UP Noida Pride metro station
- Puttuswamy judgement (privacy includes sexual orientation)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

① mainstreaming of transgenders
- government should take first step

② possibility of reservation
- on line of disabled people

③ spread awareness and drive behavioral change
- sex education

④ National commission on Transgenders need to be more effective
- regularity of meetings, grievance redressal

⑤ Data based governance
eg - correct identification of number of transgenders.

⑥ International practices (Yogyakarta Principles)

The Indian society recognizes Shiva as Ardhanarishwar and Shikhandi ~~and~~ in mythology. Tradition can guide modernity

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, the SCO summit was held without the participation of Pakistan.

The SCO is an intergovernmental body consisting of central asian nations, Russia, China, India and Pakistan, headquartered in Shanghai.

Expectations from SCO

- energy diplomacy
- friendly ties with member nations
- shared cultural values (Buddhism)
- act against terrorism (RATS)
- link with Central Asia
- economic empowerment

Difficulty in fulfillment

① Strained ties with Pakistan

- Harms progress on terrorism talks.

- provides safe haven to terrorists
- way to Central Asia - India doesn't have direct connectivity
- PoK issue hampers bilateral trade

② Strained ties with China
- making economic inroads in Central Asia (China - CS summit)
- debt trap diplomacy
- boundary disputes at LAC
- China's BRI and CPEC corridor harm progress on INSTC and Ashagabat Agreement

③ Other factors
- lack of FTA - unrealized trade potential
- differences in ideologies and government style
- India's balanced stand on Russia-Ukraine war
- Irregularity in meetings
  - Indian PM skipped last SCO meeting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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But, some successes are still there.

↳ bilateral summits held on the sideline

Eg - resolution of Doklam standoff

↳ minilaterals among SCO

Eg - RIC grouping

↳ central Asia connect - part of India's extended neighbourhood.

Eg - India - central asia summit

Way Forward

→ Speedy completion of the INSTC and Ashgabat Agreement

→ utilization of Central Asias rich mineral resources through FTA (eg - Kazakhstan Uranium)

→ Gather support for India's CCIT (counter terrorism proposal) in UNSC through RATS.

The SCO acts as bridge between India and Eurasia, and holds immense potential.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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0. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Indian Prime Minister visited USA on his first official visit and signed important agreements.

India and USA are bound by shared democratic values and vision of global rules based order.

Partnership in field of technology

① iCET initiative
- enables sharing of important technologies, open data access and important research agreement
- Power of India's knowledge diplomacy
- 80% technology transfer promised can push India's innovative powerhouse

② Other initiatives

→ Innovation Pathway

- for hand holding and support of domestic startups

→ Clean Energy Partnership

- common fulfillment of international goals of Paris Agreement (<1.5° rise)

— Defence technologies

- recognition as major defence partner
- 4 basic agreements signed (COMCASA, LEMOA, BECA, GSOMIA)
- construction of HEC engine in India (learnings for Indian industries)
- iDex platform for defence exports

— Mineral Strategic partnership

Allows India to access ~~en~~ critical minerals needed for emerging technology

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges

- IPR issue : India's data localisation norms can be a problem
- privacy of sensitive data
  - data as new mode of warfare
- previous technology transfer commitments not fulfilled
- US trade body highlighted India's currency manipulation
- protectionism of USA - America First

Way forward

- converge with other initiatives - IPEF, QUAD
- push for visa norms - H1B mishap
- diversify technology deals (EU, UK)
- 2+2 dialogues frequently

The Indo-US participation is one of convergence of two seas - the heart of Indo-Pacific

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1026942

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Garima mundra

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27 August 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre
Delhi
(Bhai Joga Public School)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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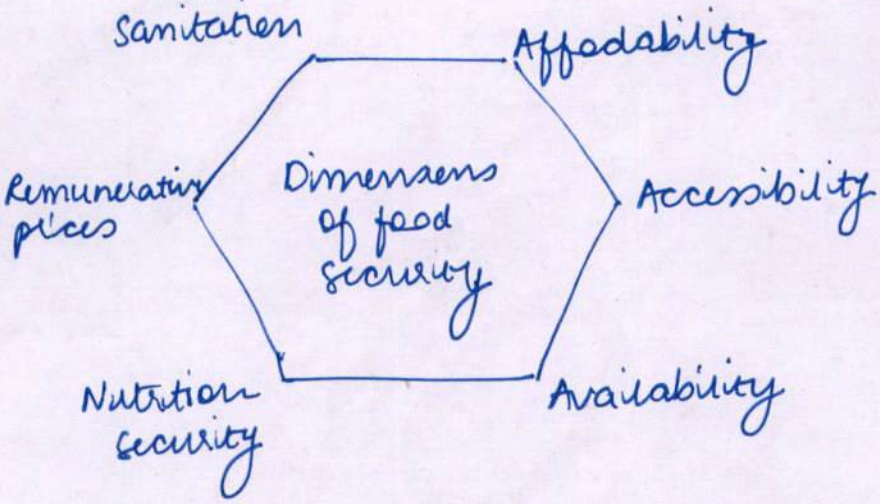
1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Niti Aayog. every 1% increase in malnutrition can lead to 2-3% decline in productivity and GDP.

This makes food security imperative.



India's status in ensuring food security

Dimension	Achievement	Lacunae
① Affordability	- National food security act - free food grains to 75% rural & 50% urban households	- vagaries of nature and volatility of prices Eg - Tomato - focus on rice-wheat in PDS, no diversity of diet

② Accessibility	- Fair price shops in districts. - focus on Kisan rail, transport and marketing assistance	40% of food produced is wasted (Niti Aayog)
③ Availability	- Buffer stock norms of FCI. - Open procurement scheme.	36% of total storage capacity required available
④ Nutrition security	- Inclusion of millets in PDS - POSHAN 2.0	- Rice-wheat norms - 35% stunting & 20% wasting (NFHS 5)
⑤ Remunerative price	- MSP on 22 major crops	- only 0.66% of oilseeds procured - market distortion
⑥ Sanitation	- 100% ODF status	- behavioral change required

Way Forward
- Shanta Kumar Panel: FCI reforms and involvement of private player
- Ashok Gulati: focus on cash payouts

Food security is imperative for idea of Sahi Poshan, Desh Roshan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per WEF, 10% of global GDP will shift to blockchain based technology, while regenerative AI is growing at 35% CAGR.

Potential of technology to transform agriculture

① Blockchain

→ Important for digitisation of agriculture records - lessen disputes (66% in district courts)
For eg - Svamitva can be linked

→ Direct Benefit transfers without leakages (CAG - 25% miscalculations in transfer)

For eg - Niti Aayog testing blockchain based transfer of fertilizer subsidy

→ open system for formation of Agistack

② Chat GPT

→ solve farmers needs for expert advise
For eg - best time of sowing
→ can be made available in vernaculars
(not one size fit all approach)
→ efficient utilisation of resources
- convenience of communication

③ other technologies
- drones: for spraying pesticides
- biotech: resistant crops (eg - Bt cotton)
- nanotech: nano Urea

Challenges
- → limited digital literacy of farmers (only 10% digitally literate)
- → internet penetration in rural areas low (37% icube report)
- → small & marginal farmers (86%) dont have enough resources

Schemes like SensAGRI, e-kisan, kisan Vikas kendras (KVKs), e-SAGU etc. can help usher in the 'evergreen revolution'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarization refers to the process of limiting usage of dollar in world trade and diversifying currency options

Factors leading to de-dollarization

(1) Need for more stability

→ countries prefer a stable value for their own currency to reduce forex volatility

(2) monetary policy tightening by US led to depreciation of all major currencies around the world.

(3) currency nationalisation

Fa cg - internationalisation of rupee

(4) emergence of other strong currencies

Fa cg - china using Renminbi for its trade

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Diversification of currency baskets

For eg - Asian clearing union, use of Vostro account for trade with Russia.

Dominance of dollar

Dominance will be hard to lose due to following

① Major currency for international trade

For eg - 86% of India's imports and exports conducted in dollar

② Sovereign backing

US government securities are one of the most trusted

③ Resistance by Bretton Woods Institute to change status quo

④ No other strong alternative (Reliability of China low)

Way Forward
- Incremental changes in diversification
- revamp of IMF's SDR basket
- bilateral currency agreements

It is time for a revamp of global economy in light of the polycrisis.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the fiscal year 2021-22, India spent ₹2 lakh crore on food subsidy.

Food Subsidy Regime

- Public Distribution System (PDS)
- NFSA (free of cost)
- issued at central Issue Price to states

Pressure from developed countries

1. In violation of WTO's amber box
   - 15% limit for developing nations
2. India resorts to peace clause (Bali negotiations)
3. Distorts free market policies
   - cheap grains lead to black marketing
4. Harms foreign trade
   - Reduce viability of other countrys products

Farmer $\xrightarrow{@MSP}$ centre $\xrightarrow{@CIP}$ State $\xrightarrow{free}$ consumer

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food subsidy cycle

Merit in India's policy support

① Limited purchasing power of poor
For eg - Multidimensional poverty at 16%. (Oxford)

② ensuring nutrition security
For eg - Global Hunger Index - 107/121

③ Non-tariff barriers of foreign nations
- makes imports expensive

④ Right to food - recognised in UDHR

⑤ realization of demographic dividend
- productive capacity of people

Way Forward - Balance

- Shantakumar Panel - Reduce coverage from 75% to 50% population.
  - Increase from 5kg to 7kg /person
- SC (PUCL case) - open fair price shops all days
  - distribute free of cost

The government's mission to embark on SDG 2 of zero hunger makes it imperative.

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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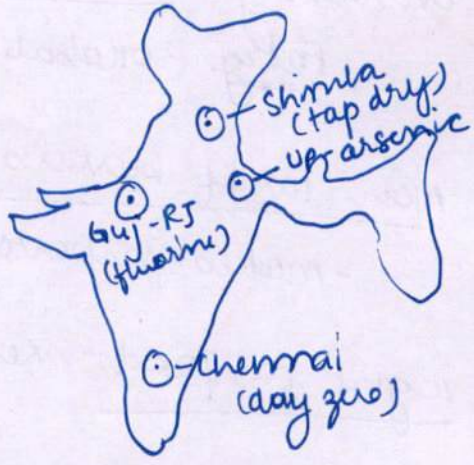
As per IPCC 6th Assessment Report, Indian cities will face ~~strst~~ severe water scarcity by 2035.

Initiatives taken by government



1. Atal Bhujal Mission
2. National Watershed Management Programme
3. Jal Jeevan Mission
   - functional tap water by 2024
4. Jal Shakti Abhiyaan - catch the rain
5. Per drop more crop - Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

Water woes

Persisting issues

I. Water availability

→ Reaching day zero at major metro cities (13/17 India's cities are water stressed)

→ Largest extracter of groundwater
(Almost 18% critically exploited)

→ drying out of lakes, borewells →
excessive heat (280 heatwave days in 2021)

- limited rain water harvesting

II. Water quality

→ 60% of surface water unfit for consumption
(Niti Aayog)

→ limited sewage treatment plants
Eg. Delhi ~ 2% of Yamuna's stretch
- 70% pollution source

→ industrialisation
Eg - leather industries in UP.

Prioritised interventions needed

→ revival of traditional storage systems
Eg - Zing (Ladakh), Johads

→ sewage treatment monitoring
(timeline for industries)

→ Revival of stepwells under
Jal Abhiyaan

→ continuous water testing.

We need One Water approach for a multi-dimensional ~~op~~ result.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

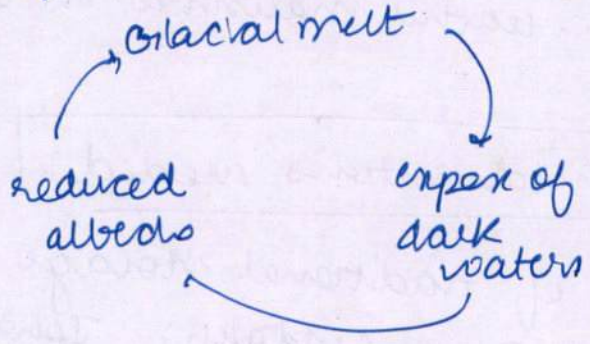
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per IPCC report, glacier melting is happening at an unprecedented rate

Drivers of glacial retreat in Arctic

① Arctic amplification
- warming 2 times faster than rest of earth

② Negative feedback loop



③ Increased human presence
- tourism, scientific purpose → pollution

④ Deposition of black carbon

⑤ Depletion of ozone layer - more warming

⑥ Rising land & sea temperatures
(0.6° ↑ in ocean temperatures)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Potential impact

① Weakening of ocean currents (AMOC)
- negate global heat balance

② sea level rise
- rise by 10cm in Indian ocean)

③ geopolitical warfare
- opening of new trade routes

④ harm to habitat of Arctic specie
- polar bears, chir pine

⑤ northward shifting of species

⑥ increase in zoonotic diseases (trapped in icebergs)

⑦

Way forward

→ Declare Arctic as common good
- implementation of Arctic Treaty in letter and spirit
→ usage for scientific purpose

SDG 14 of climate action needs special focus on ~~clir~~ Arctic pole.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, companies like Space X, Blue origin took space flights, making space tourism a reality, beyond Karman line.

Challenges associated

① 'Haves' and 'have nots'
space tourism is expensive and only high networth individuals can access

② Increasing commercialization of space
Reduce its scientific significance

③ No fixed guidelines
Responsibility fixation difficult

④ Increasing space debris (Kessler syndrome) pose threat to the mission
(More than 23000 debris ≥ 10 cm)

⑤ Usage of funds in important areas of social welfare

(5) lack of habitable space in the difficult conditions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to address challenges

(1) Fix guidelines
- outer space Treaty, 1962

(2) space hospitality
eg - orion setting up hotels

(3) Reduce cost and increase ~~our~~ affordability

(4) use of reusable launch vehicles
(space sustainability)

(5) PPP agreements

(6) Inter-nation collaboration
eg - mpex mission

India's National space policy and increasing private sector role can help it to take advantage of the emerging sector.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cell therapy involves using patients own T cells and infusing antigens to build immunity.

Game changer for cancer

1. Targeting cancer cells directly
2. No foreign antigen, body's own immune system
3. development at faster pace
4. lesser chances of rejection
5. enough research available.

Overcome limitations of CRISPR

Limitations — CART-cell

- chances of gene editing — harmfulness reduces
- tissue acceptance — acceptance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Extremist organisations have moved from traditional means to modern means of warfare, bringing in a digihad.

New and emerging technologies.

(1) Radio communication — radio phones used in 26/11

(2) Blockchain — fuel money laundering

(3) IOT — can lead to interconnected warfare

(4) 3D printing — of arms and weapons

(5) cloud computing (Dark web) — data analysis beyond legal eye

(6) Social media — recruitments (ISIS Twitter), lone wolf attacks

Demand concerted global efforts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Transnational crime
- technology has erased national bodies
eg - sympathy for Burhan Wani

② synergies of action
- cumulative manpower

③ Utilization of multilateral bodies
- FATF, UNSC

④ invisible threats
- focus on international R&D

Way forward
- passage of CCIT convention at UNSC
- isolation of havens of terrorism - Pakistan
- digital skilling of vulnerable countries

The Christchurch call of Action for private and public efforts is a right step.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 2020 border clash between India and china has brought border security in limelight.

Ramp up of infrastructure

① India

- Vibrant village programme for development of border areas
- ramp up road construction
  (Operation Dantak - BRO)
  (Daulat Beg Oldie)
- usage of tech in border management
  (CIBMS, BOLD QIT)

② China

- construction of villages in Arunachal border
- railway line for faster deployment

Role of ITBP

Indo Tibetan Border police is one of the seven central forces, guarding India China border

positives

- border intrusions checked
- goodwill among locals
- first responders
- also for ~~be~~ disaster management
- illegal migrations
- grievance redressal of locals

negatives

- lack of coordination with other forces - SSB, BSF
- limited capacity building
- limited funding
- human work-life balance low
- clash with Army

The recommendations of Madhukar Gupta committee for border management can supplement reforms in ITBP.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words)

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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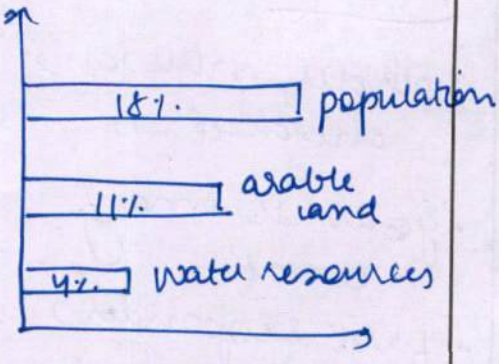
India has twice the arable land compared to china but achieves 50% the productivity.
This demands a shift in outlook

Need for shift from land to irrigation water productivity



India's woes

(1) land productivity

→ limited availability of land

→ degradation of quality – approx. 30% land has been desertified (eg. Chambal)

→ land size very small (Avg 1.08 hectares holding)

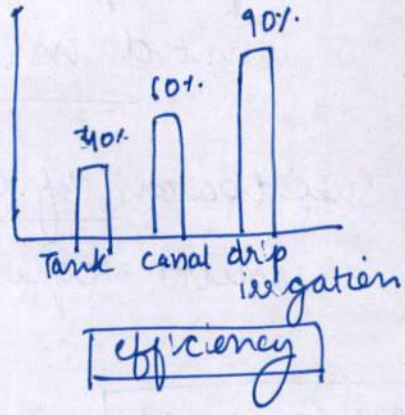
→

② Need for irrigation productivity

→ over reliant on rainfed agriculture (approx 52% of total)

→ usage of canals - less efficient

→ over-irrigation - leads to soil salinity and degradation



→ cost effective than focus on land productivity

Challenges in making the shift

① limited awareness of farmers on benefits of irrigation water productivity

Eg. Adoption of micro irrigation only at 10%.

② Requires one-time capex cost (network of pipes)

③ small and marginal farmers (86%) hesitant

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

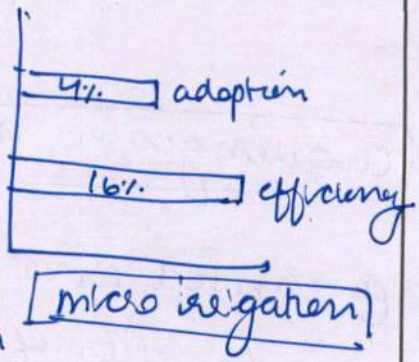
(4) Government schemes biased towards land productivity
(eg - land reforms post independence)

(5) Need participation of private sector - limited investment in infrastructure

(6) subsidisation of electricity harms results required.

Way Forward

- information campaigns
- invest in technologies for irrigation productivity



- International collaboration (eg - Israel)
- change in policy
  - removal of electricity subsidy to DBTs

The productivity of agriculture will be a focus on both Jal and Jameen

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has set a target of 50% production of energy from ~~no~~ renewables in the recent Glasgow summit. Green Hydrogen is key

Role in unlocking energy security

① Reduce import - reliance
currently around 80% of oil and 53% gas imported.

② Reduce emissions
8/10 cities with worst air quality (IQAir report)

③ Generation of employment
- creation of new jobs, green jobs

④ Fulfillment of international commitments
- Panchamrit at COP 26

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Rising energy demand

India - 3rd largest producer and 2nd largest consumer of electricity

(6) Benefits of hydrogen

- abundant in nature
- zero emissions
- multivariate use - fuel cells
-

Challenges

- competition from EVs
- majority hydrogen produced through fossil fuels
- storage of hydrogen issue - flammable
- lack of domestic electrolyzer production

National Green Hydrogen Mission

Features

- Smart of production by 2030
- creation of 5 lakh new jobs

Role in achieving energy security

(1) Focus on green energy

- produced from electrolyzing water

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) reduce usage of coal-based power generation (currently around 70%)

(3) creation of National Green Hydrogen Fund
→ subsidize production domestically

(4) Self-reliant in energy production
→ conserve forex

(5)

Way forward

- Bring PLI scheme for production of electrolyzers
- Invest in R&D currently at 0.7%) for green hydrogen
- Test runs for safety (H-CNG buses in Delhi)

The Green Hydrogen Mission is a stepping stone towards India's INDC.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recently formed code on wages has mentioned 'living wage' instead of minimum wage

living wage refers to the wage required for a comfortable standard of living and differs from area to area

Benefits of adoption

① From 'bare minimum' to rights based approach

minimum wage was not sufficient to maintain a quality life

② Factor in differential costs between areas

inflation differs from state to state

For eg petrol prices in Delhi v/s Ahmedabad.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

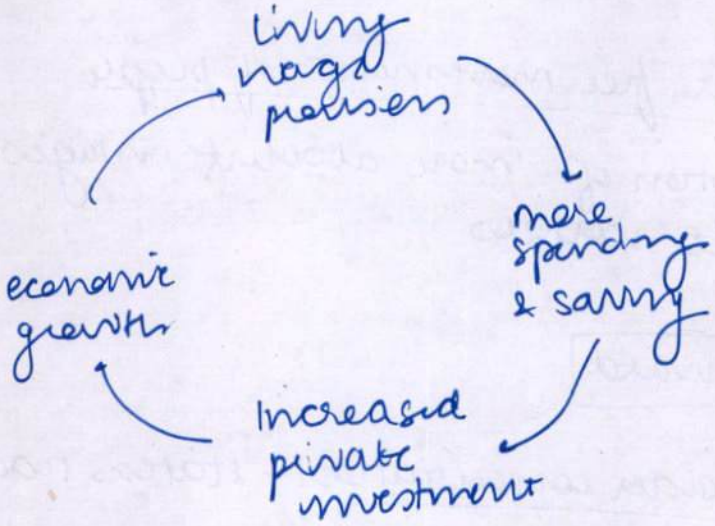
③ Not a one-size fit all approach

A uniform national minimum wage is unsatisfactory

④ Increase human capital

With more income in hand, improves standard of living

⑤ fuels economic growth



Virtuous cycle

Constraints in living wage

① Subjectivity of deciding

can be manipulated by data-dressing

② Lack of state-wise inflation data
common CPI and WPI calculations

③ Non-adoption by states
Rules have not been formed by majority of states

④ Difficult to keep track of trends
- will lead to frequent changes

⑤ Hampers free movement of people
Perception of 'more absolute wages' attract workers

Way Forward

- Stakeholder consultation - states, trade unions, employers
- formula for living wage
- defined revision of wages timeline
  eg. every 5 years
- learn from international practices

The 'living wage' has been suggested by ILO for basic labour rights. Need to be adopted in letter and spirit.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Union Budget is an estimate of the country's income and expenditure for the coming fiscal year, divided into revenue and capital budget.

Affects almost every sector

- major schemes outlay
  (eg - MGNREGA allocation increased for covid)
- gender dimension
  (gender budget since 2005-06)
- direct and indirect impact
  eg - stock market volatility on day of budget

Budgetary processes - challenges

① closed door budget formation with limited public consultation.
for eg - only lobby groups like FICCI consulted

② post budget monitoring
- Parliamentary committees only a post mortem exercise

③ lack of transparency
Eg - Budgets in Australia open for public review

④ similar practice followed from national, state and local municipalities.

Budgetary policies- challenges

① skewed budget spending - March Rush

② Difference between actual and estimated expenditure

③ Adhoc announcement of schemes

④ No real time monitoring of schemes or allocation usage

⑤ Public opinion not a factor for revamp of budget

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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But public scrutiny has been increasing due to

- media channel debates
- dashboards and portals like Pragati for tracking
- consultation by government on major segments

Way Forward

1. Adoption of open-budget policy
2. Focus on outcome-based budget (helps realize impact of schemes)
3. Involvement of public in parliamentary committees
4. Adoption of Public Finance Management System

The budgeting exercise is crucial for achievement of accountable and transparent government – Gandhi's Swarajya.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the world's largest milk producer. With 'milk' as its biggest crop.

Transformation from milk deficit → surplus

① Government efforts
- operation flood led by Verghese Kurien transformed milk industry

② success of cooperatives
Eg - Amul in Gujarat, Nandi in Karnataka

③ livestock availability
- largest number of livestocks (livestock survey)

④ Feminization of the sector
- involvement of women for milking cows (~60% of dairy farmers)

⑤ Increasing demand
- rising population (18% of the world)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ Increased value addition
- Milk based products like cheese, ice cream - popular choice

⑦ Additional source of income
- Dairy industry requires limited area which is suitable for the small farm size (1.08 hectares)

Productivity of dairy animals - concern

① Limited professional vets
- India has only 4 vets per 100000 cows

② Limited availability of feed and fodder
- compounded by problems of overgrazing

③ Artificial insemination - low adoption
- Hesitancy for new technology

④ Foreign breeds of cows have neglected indegeneous breeds
For eg - Jersey cows

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Other concerns

- limited capital available for adoption of new technology, new livestock (70% households indebted)

- increasing diseases – foot and mouth disease of cattle – limited vaccination

- inability to adopt new sources of milk – camel, goat

Government Schemes
- Pashupalan Yojana
- Gopala mission
- Kamdhenu mission
- IndiGrow chip

Way forward
- increase number of trained professionals (vets) – new courses
- increase feed quality and quantity
- vaccination of cattle programme
- increase final share of dairy farmers in milk prices – more capital.

India's ability to become the largest milk producer can play a big role in doubling farmer's income (Dalwai committee)

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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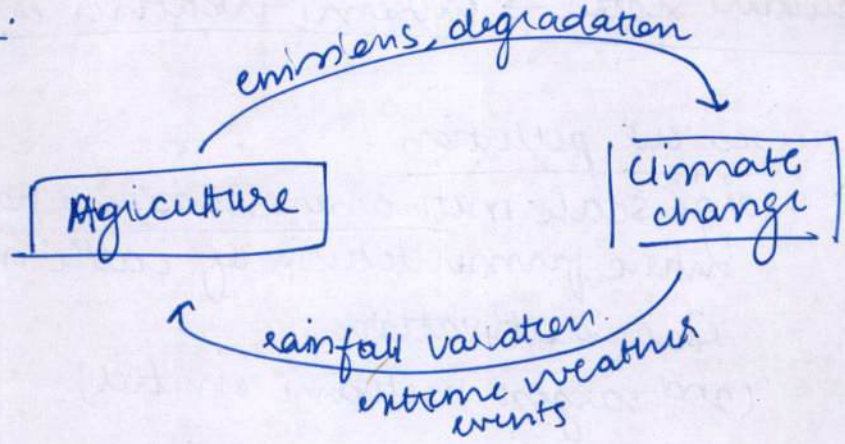
As per IPCC AR6 report, agriculture is both a victim and cause for climate change, and contributes 18% of total GHG.



climate change → crop failure

① Rising temperatures (avg rise of 0.7° C) → causes heat induced stress for plants

eg wheat crop destroyed by heat wave in February

② ICV rainfall (irregular, complex and uncertain)

- low replenishment of reservoirs
-

rainfed agriculture

③ increasing frequency of disasters
eg - Biparjoy cyclone destroyed standing crops

Agriculture sector → extreme weather events

① causes air pollution
- large scale methane emissions from enteric fermentation of cattle and rice cultivation
(2nd largest methane emitter)

② Water pollution
- runoff from agri-lands consist of chemical fertilizer

③ Soil pollution
- only 0.1% pesticide reaches target, other leaches in soil → desertification

④ salinisation of soil due to over-irrigation
→ increased frequency of droughts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Insurance from variability
(only 35% farmers have insurance (NABARD)

② spreading awareness
- crop diversification, micro irrigation

③ spending on research & new techniques
- system of rice intensification (SRI) for lesser emissions

④ building resilience of farmers
- alternative non-farm income source (PM KUSUM), seed banks

⑤ decarbonize the sector
- adoption of sustainable agriculture

⑥ quick recovery and rehab post disaster
- remuneration

The government's adoption of National Mission on sustainable agriculture is a step in the right direction.

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

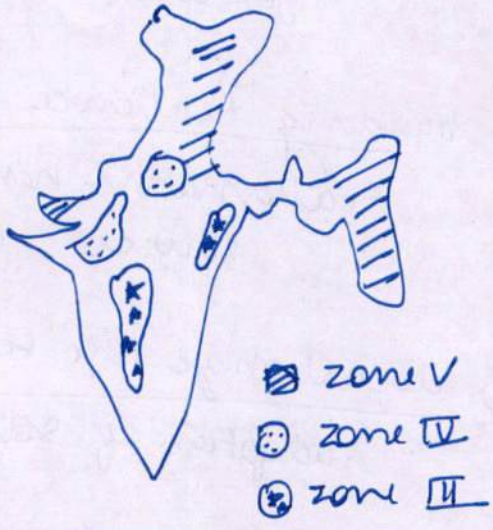
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Delhi was witness to multiple mini-quakes of small intensity as it lies in zone IV.

Vulnerability of regions

① Earthquakes in Himalayas

- pushing of Indian plate into Eurasian plate by 0.1 cm/year
- convergent boundaries send shock waves
- major fault lines (Indus fault, Karakoram fault) seismically active



Vulnerability to earthquakes

② zone IV - Delhi

- closeness to the Himalayan belt (deep seated earthquakes but high seismicity)

- Gujarat : Kutchh region
  Vikroll fault passing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Human induced earthquakes
- hydropower plants
- mining
- frequent landslides

Both occur in Himalayas -

Institutional measures to mitigate loss

(1) Zonation by Geological survey
(4 zones from low risk to high risk)

(2) Early warning dissemination
(India quake App by MOES)

(3) Retrofitting of buildings and traditional construction
Eg - National Building code
- Ekra construction in Assam

(4) capacity building
- strengthening of NDRF forces
- usage of tech to look for stuck people (drones)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) spreading awareness
- drop, hold & cover method of NDMA

[Significant gaps]

(1) Reactive approach, not proactive approach
- earthquake prediction methods not accurate

(2) Incessant construction in mountains
(Mahesh Chandra committee)

(3) limited funding
- SDRFs not fully utilized
- NDMF not formed

(4) lack of resilient buildings
- no retrofitting

[Way Forward]
- inter country convergence on earthquake prediction
- National Mission on sustainable Himalayas
- Disaster-resilient infrastructure (CDRI)

We need to move from 3R (React, respond, rehab) to 3P (Proactive, prepared) approach

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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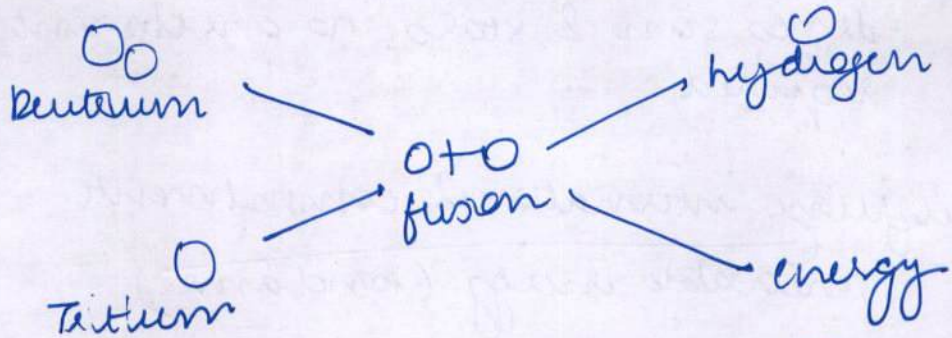
Nuclear fusion refers to coalition of two atoms to produce energy



Nuclear fusion process

Advantages of nuclear fusion

① clean source of energy
- only hydrogen produced as a by product

② No radioactive waste
compared to nuclear fission reaction
(produce enriched uranium)

③ Immense amount of energy
- 10 times more than fission reactions

④ Raw material easily available
- Deuterium is not as limited as uranium

⑤ Natural process
- drives sun & stars, no enrichment required

⑥ fulfilling international commitments
- renewable energy (Paris Agreement)

Limitations in using it

① fusion reaction hard to sustain for long period
- require high temperatures and pressure

② limited commercial viability as of now
- fission already in use (1.2% of India's energy)

③ can lead to breakdown of plant

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Limited acceptance
- risk factor and negative perception of nuclear energy (Fukushima disaster)

⑤ Alternative sources of renewables
- limited investment in nuclear research

Way forward

- collaboration on international projects - research sharing (eg ITER France)
- redress misinformation about fusion reactions
- Niti Aayog's small modular reactor can be right approach.

India has adopted target of 30% increase in nuclear energy under LT-LEDS - Nuclear fusion is key.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Prevention of money laundering Act (PMLA) was established to tackle black money menace, which forms 10% of global GDP as per WEF.

Recent amendment

① Assumption of guilt before conviction
② Power to ED (Enforcement Directorate) to search before official FIR
③ expanded list of predicate offences.

Menace of money laundering - causes

misappropriated money → layering → Bank account → integration → Transfers → Transactions

(1) Limited ~~dout~~ coordination with foreign nations (Not signed Vienna convention)

(2) easy tax laws of some areas (Cayman island)

(3) Bank secrecy laws (Switzerland

(4) Increased sophistication and usage of ICT – megabyte money

(5) Use of skilled professionals in laundering

(6) Increasing black money (~ 60% of official)

Efficacy of PMLA

(1) Gives discretionary power to ED to act swiftly (reduce bureaucratic red tape)

(2) Puts national interest first (power to arrest in states)

(3) Increased coordination with foreign agencies (Interpol)

(4) Fast track courts for dismissal of quick justice

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges of PMLA

1. Assumption of guilt - violation of spirit of 'innocent until charged'
2. vague terms in predicate offences
3. Used as tool of harassment - majority cases against opposition
4. low conviction rate - 0.5%
5. clash with 'state police - violates spirit of federalism

Way forward

- filing of ECIR report before arrest
- clarity on list of offences
- more autonomy - reduce centre's discretion
- information sharing with state police and international agencies.

ED cannot be a 'caged parrot' like CBI and PMLA needs more efficacy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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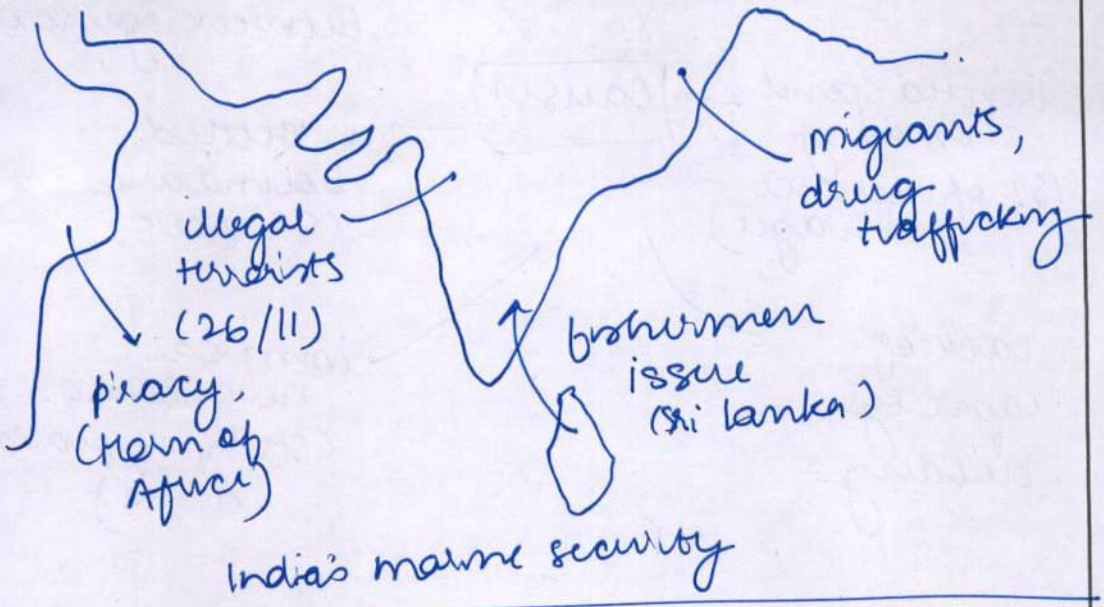
20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a 7500 km long coastal border, making it vulnerable to security threats.



security threats present

① lack of boundary settlement
fishermen from Sri Lanka (Katchatheevu island)

② organized crime
(drug trafficking through golden triangle and crescent)

③ Horn of Africa – piracy route

④ Blockage of critical choke points
- Malacca strait

⑤ China's military presence
eg - Gwadar & Hambantota port

Causes
- lack of coordination between agencies
- unsettled boundaries (Sir Creek)
- inimical neighbours (string of pearls - China)
- lack of capacity building
- limited spend on navy (15% of defence budget)

Government steps
- IFC-IOR in Gurugram
- white shipping agreements
- National Maritime security coordinator
- NTRO (Technical Research organisation)
- NMAC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Strategy to deal with threats

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Increased budget of navy
- growing significance of navy

② Bilateral and multilateral military exercises
- show of strength
eg - Varuna Prahar, Malabar

③ Increased coordination between agencies
eg - coast guard, navy.

④ Indegeneous technology
eg - INS Vikrant carrier

⑤ Boundary settlement with neighbours
eg - Sri Lanka bottom trawling issue

⑥ capacity building
- Scorpene submarines, coastal guards

India is moving from a land based to sea based thinking. Maritime security is key.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK